# The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 10,864.—VOL. LXVII. THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1873. PRICE TWOPENCE.


FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY SYDNEY NEW SOUTH WALES

## BIRTHS.

On the 4th January, at 55, Carlton Hill, N. W. London, the wife of E. Woltmann, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 11th January, at Southampton, England, the wife of Robert Mathews, Commander of P. and Oriental Co., of a son.

On the 27th February, at Wagga Wagga, the wife of Stapleton Minchin, Esq., of a son.

On the 12th instant, at her residence, 548, George-street, Mrs. S. de Groen, of a daughter. Both doing well.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 15th February, by special license, at the Wesleyan Church, Willoughby, by the Rev. E. J. Rodd, Mr. James George Edwards, teacher of the Public School, Lane Cove, to Rebecca, third daughter of W. H. M'Keown, Esq., of Rosedale, Lane Cove.

On the 11th instant, at St. Phillip's Church, by the Rev. Thomas O'Reilly, Thomas Bonenta, of New Caledonia to Isabel Elizabeth Devolan, of Sydney, the youngest daughter of the late James Alexander Douglas, of Ryde, Parramatta River.

## DEATHS.

On the 18th November last, at Clover Hill, Belturbat, county Cavan, Ireland, Mr. W. H. Addison Smyth, the beloved father of Mrs. Sayle, Tontine Hotel, Market-street, and Mr. W. H. Smyth, Rockhampton, aged 70 years.

On the 12th instant, at 28, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo, after a long and lingering illness, Fanny, aged 18 years, youngest daughter of Mr. R. C. Springett, late of Bathurst, New South Wales. English papers please copy.

## SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.

The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship BANGALORE, 2063 tons, 500 horse-power, G. C. Burne, commander, WILL BE DISPATCHED FOR GALLE with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on TUESDAY, the 25th March, 1873, at 11 a.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Cargo will be received until 1 p.m. on the 22nd, and specie and parcels until 10 a.m. on the 24th.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to HENRY MOORE, Agent.

Moore's Wharf, 25th February, 1873.

THE C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS FOR THE GOLD-FIELDS.

To GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The AGNES IRVING, MONDAY NIGHT, at 9.

To TAREE, MANNING RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, the FIRE KING, MONDAY NIGHT, at 9.

Sussex-street. WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.

TO MELBOURNE.—City of Adelaide, Saturday afternoon, at 1. FARES: Saloon at current rates; steerage, £1 10s.

TO AUCKLAND.—Steamer early.

TO NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH.—Lady Young, to-night, Thursday, at 11; and Coonanbara, Saturday night at 11.

TO BRISBANE.—City of Brisbane, Tuesday afternoon, at 5.

TO MARYBOROUGH.—Governor Blackall, Tuesday afternoon, at 5.

TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Egmont, Wednesday afternoon, at 5.

TO CLEVELAND BAY via PORT DENISON.—Leichardt, on or about Friday, 21st instant.

CARGO is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

SHIPPERS are requested to complete their shipments to Melbourne and Queensland BEFORE 3 O'CLOCK on day of sailing.

FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER N. S. N. CO.—STEAM TO NEWCASTLE, MORPETH, &c.

On FRIDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MAITLAND.

On MONDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.

F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

Offices—foot of Market-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.

The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the steamship YOU YANGS, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 13th March, at 6 o'clock p.m., and DANDENONG, THURSDAY, March 20th, at 12 noon.

THE SALOONS ARE AMIDSHIPS.

Freight at current rates.

WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.

The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the steamship DANDENONG, on MONDAY, 17th March, at 6 o'clock p.m.

FARES:

Saloon .......... 10s.

Steerage .......... 5s.

WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.—The fast and powerful steamship CIVILITY will be dispatched THIS DAY, at noon.

For passage only, apply to WILLIAM SHORT, Baltic Wharf; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., 4, O'Connell-street.

STEAM TO NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.

The fast and powerful steamship HAVILAH will be dispatched as above about forty-eight hours after arrival.

For freight or passage apply to MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE, Gresham-street, next Exchange.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.

The fast and powerful steamship LADYBIRD, 300 tons, R. Daniels, commander, will be dispatched for the MANAKAU, on or about SATURDAY next, 15th instant, and will connect with TARANAKI, NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, LYTTELTON, and PORT CHALMERS.

Intending passengers and shippers are requested to make their arrangements at once.

For all further particulars apply to WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

N.B. Cargo now received at Patent Slip Wharf for shipment to any of the above ports.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.

Messrs. M'Meckan, Blackwood, and Co.'s line of steamers will be dispatched from MELBOURNE as follows:—

ALBION, 13th March, via BLUFF.

TARARUA, on or about the 20th instant.

Through tickets to and from all New Zealand ports issued by the undersigned.

For rates of passage, freight, and any information, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 237, George-street.

STEAM TO CAPE YORK AND NORMANTOWN.

Should sufficient inducement offer, a first-class screw steamer will be dispatched early for the above ports.

Intending passengers and shippers are requested to communicate at once with the undersigned.

WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN.—S. S. CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, on TUESDAY, 18th INSTANT, at 12 NOON. Saloon, £6 6s; return, £10 10s; steerage, £3 10s.

WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE to SHIPPERS and PASSENGERS.—The steamship CITY OF HOBART, on return to Hobart Town, about 21st March, will be laid up for slipping and overhaul, after which she will leave HOBART TOWN for SYDNEY on or about the 8th April.

WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO., Agents T. S. N. Company.

MOSSMAN'S BAY STEAMER leaves Circular Wharf, 9.10, 11.10, 1.10, 3.10, 5.10. Leaves Athol, 8.10, 12 a.m., 2, 4, 6 p.m. Leaves Mossman's Bay, 8.30, 10.30, 12.30, 2.30, 4.30, 6.30.

STEAMER ALCHYMIST, for GERRINGONG and BROUGHTON CREEK, TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, from Caledonian Wharf.

STEPHEN NUTTER, Agent.

FOR LONDON,

The A1 clipper ship BOTANIST, 1160 tons register, Captain Longridge.

This fine iron ship has a large quantity of her wool and dead weight engaged, and will have quick dispatch. She offers a good opportunity to shippers of wheat and flour.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; or to

DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO., or SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.

Wool received at Flood's Stores.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—To WOLLONGONG.—To-morrow, 9.30 a.m., and 11 p.m.

ULLADULLA and CLYDE.—To-morrow, 9.30 a.m.

BATEMAN'S BAY (for Moruya).—To-morrow, 9.30 a.m.

KIAMA and SHOALHAVEN.—To-morrow, 11 p.m.

MERIMBULA, EDEN, TATHRA.—Tuesday, 9 a.m.

HUNTER'S HILL and LANE COVE FERRY.—Steamer WOMERAH leaves—

Lime-street Wharf, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5.5, 7

Lane Cove, 8, 10, 12, 2, 4, 6.

SATURDAY—Lime-street Wharf, 1.15 and 11.15 p.m.

Lane Cove, 10 p.m.

SUNDAY—Lime-street Wharf, 10, 2.30, 6.

Lane Cove, 9, 1, 5.

STEAM TO LONDON, calling at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

To sail from Melbourne 10th April. The splendid steamship ATRATO, 90A at Lloyds', 3300 tons, 500-horse power (nominal), 2000 indicated, J. B. Husband, commander.

This magnificent vessel, being full-powered, will steam the whole route. She has just BEEN FITTED with COMPOUND ENGINES, combining all the latest improvements.

Has an elegantly fitted and spacious Saloon, Ladies' Boudoir, Piano, Bathrooms, &c. The cabins are fitted, and supplied with bedding, linen, towels, &c.

Will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Second cabin, steward's attendance will be provided.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Saloon (families specially arranged for) | £65 to £70 |
| Second cabin | 27 to 30 |
| Intermediate | 18 to 20 |
| Steerage | 16. |

For passage, apply to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR LONDON.

The WINDSOR CASTLE will be dispatched on the 5th April. Intending passengers are reminded of the very superior accommodation of this fine vessel.

Apply on board to Captain CARGILL; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

Wool received at Flood's.

FOR LONDON.—THE TWEED, A1 for 17 years, 1745 tons register, W. STUART, commander, having all her dead weight on board, and fast filling with wool, will sail on or about 25th instant.

This splendid ship is one of the fastest and most powerful vessels afloat, and, her saloon and cabins being unusually large, well ventilated, and fitted with baths, offers the best opportunity to intending passengers.

Wool received at Marsden's stores.

For freight or passage apply to Captain STUART, on board, Circular Quay; or to LEARMONTH DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.

The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship CHRISTIANA THOMPSON, 1079 tons register, R. Murray, commander, being nearly a full ship will sail 18th instant.

For freight, apply to Captain MURRAY; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

Wool received at Talbot's Stores.

FOR LONDON, the AGNES ROSE.

This well-known favourite passenger ship will have immediate dispatch.

Intending passengers are invited to inspect the accommodation.

Apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

Wool received at Flood's.

12th March, 1873.

FOR SINGAPORE.

For light freight and passengers only.

The fine A1 ship, COLEROON, 671 tons register, Edward Montgomery, commander, will be dispatched in a few days.

Apply to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

FOR HONGKONG direct, the clipper ship ONWARD, 606 tons register, Captain Thomas Stimson.

This regular trader will be despatched 15th April.

For freight or passage apply to SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.

FOR YOKOHAMA.—The A1 clipper schooner MERCURY, 361 tons register, will sail for the above port via NEWCASTLE, 13th instant. Has first-class accommodation for passengers.

For rates of passage apply to GEORGE R. DIBBS and CO., 131, Pitt-street.

FOR LOMA LOMA, FIJI, direct.—The clipper schooner TUI LAU, Schott, master, will be dispatched in about 10 days. For freight or passage apply to RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.

FOR LEVUKA and LOMA LOMA, FIJI.—The clipper schooner QUICKSTEP, W. Fitzhardinge, commander, is now receiving cargo at the Grafton Wharf, and will be dispatched punctually on the 15th instant.

For freight or passage, apply to T. and J. SKINNER, 15, Macquarie-place.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The Clipper Barque W. C. WENTWORTH, Captain M'Donald, now loading at PATENT SLIP WHARF, will sail TO-MORROW.

For freight or passage apply to T. and J. SKINNER, 15, Macquarie-place; or to WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for BRISBANE.—The clipper schooner AGNES, Captain Chambers, will sail in a few days.

For freight or passage, apply to WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR NORMANTOWN direct.—The HANNAH BROOMFIELD, now loading at the Market Wharf.

JOHN FRAZER and CO.

COLLINGWOOD, for NEWCASTLE.—For freight apply to LANE and CO., Shipchandlers, L. Geo.-st.

FOR MORUYA.—Regular trader MOSES FLETCHER. Cowper Wharf, Woolloomooloo.

PEACOCK, for NELLIGEN, receives cargo Thursday and Friday, Patent Slip Wf. J. Booth, Sussex-st.

FOR MORUYA.—ESTHER, sails at noon, THIS DAY. HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

SHELLHARBOUR.—Peterborough Lass, This Evening, from Caledonian Wharf. S. NUTTER, Agent.

FOR BERMAGUI.—NUMBA sails TO-MORROW, Friday. HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

FOR SALE, Freight, or Charter, fine Iron Brig CENTAUR. C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

FOR SALE, Cutter AGENORIA. Carries 20 tons. Apply to S. NUTTER, Caledonian Wharf.

TONNAGE WANTED, for SINGAPORE, NAGASAKI, and HIOGO.

PARBURY, LAMB, and CO.

SHIP SHAHPORE, from Liverpool.—Consignees of goods by this vessel are requested to pass Entries at once. The ship will not be responsible for damage to, or loss of cargo, after being landed.

Bills of lading must be produced, freights paid, and orders for delivery obtained from the undersigned.

LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

SHIP SHAHPORE, from Liverpool.—Captain LIHON will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his crew without his written authority.

LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

BARQUE THREE BROTHERS.—Captain WETHERILL will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his crew without his written authority.

BARQUE BESSIE MORRIS, FOR LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate at the office of the undersigned before noon TO-MORROW, 14th instant, or they will not be recognised.

LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

AMERICAN BARQUE AGATE.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned (to care of agents, Messrs. William Laidley and Co.), until NOON OF MONDAY next, 17th March, for the storage of a quantity of GUANO, in bulk, supposed to be 850 tons. Tenders to state full particulars of building proposed for storage, rent per ton per week, and rate per ton for receiving and delivery.

OTIS H. BALLARD, Master American barque Agate.

N.B.—The lowest nor any tender not necessarily accepted.

WANTED, a PASSAGE for one person on sailing ship, for Honolulu or San Francisco. Apply, stating terms, to J. R., Herald Office.

SHIP GOLDEN SEA, from London.—All ACCOUNTS against the above-named ship must be rendered in duplicate at the office of the undersigned by noon on FRIDAY, 14th instant, or they will not be recognised.

JOHN FRAZER and CO.

ROYAL SYDNEY YACHT SQUADRON.—The Third-class Yacht Race for Trophies of the value of Twenty Pounds, is fixed for SATURDAY next, the 15th instant.

Entries will be received up to 4 p.m. THIS DAY.

By order.

H. CORNWELL, Honorary Secretary.

## MEETINGS.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.

A Special General MEETING of the subscribers will be held in St. James's Infant Schoolroom on the evening of TUESDAY, 18th instant, at 7.30 o'clock, for the purpose of altering certain of the present Rules and Regulations.

The following are the proposed alterations and additions:—

Rule 35, page 8.—Add "every three years all members of the Board shall retire, but be eligible for re-election."

Rule 90, page 16.—2nd and 5th lines, "two years" instead of "four."

Rule 94, page 17.—Add "and resident medical officers."

Rule 93, page 17.—Add "not later than 11 o'clock a.m."

Rule 100, page 18.—5th line after "days" add "in no instance exceeding seven days, and shall specify the diet for each meal."

Rule 104, page 18.—Substitute "A consultation shall be held by the whole of the hon. Medical Staff on the last Monday in every month on all patients over two months in the Institution, to report to the Directors the reasons why they are detained beyond that time."

M. H. STEPHEN, R. LEWERS, Joint Hon. Secretaries.

NO. 8, BOYNE BRANCH, E. O. P. A. F. S., will meet, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock sharp, in the Lodge-room, Myrtle-street, Darlington.

J. W. CLARK, Secretary.

NEW UNITARIAN CHURCH.—BUILDING COMMITTEE will meet at the Old Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, THIS EVENING, at 7.30 p.m. sharp.

E. A. BRAHAN, Hon. Secretary.

A MEETING of the UNITED JOURNEYMEN BAKERS will be held at Mr. Seale's, Square and Compass Hotel, on SATURDAY, 15th instant, 8 o'clock sharp.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TWENTY-FOURTH Annual MEETING of the members of the Society will be held at the Principal Office, 98, Pitt-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of April next, at 2.30 p.m., for the purpose of—

1. Receiving the Report of the Directors on the business of the Society for the past year.
2. Electing two Directors, in lieu of George King, Esq., and Samuel Lyons, Esq., who retire in terms of By-law 11., and are both eligible for re-election.
3. Electing an Auditor in lieu of Henry I. West, Esq., who retires in terms of By-law XVII.

By-law XXXIX. provides that no member shall be put in nomination for the office of Director unless "WRITTEN NOTICE THEREOF, OR OF HIS BEING A CANDIDATE, SHALL HAVE BEEN GIVEN TO THE BOARD, OR TO THE SECRETARY, AT LEAST THIRTY CLEAR DAYS BEFORE SUCH MEETING."

Dated at Sydney, this 13th day of March, 1873.

By order of the Board.

ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.

50 LATIMER L. O. L.—Regular Monthly MEETING, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Every member is particularly requested to attend. Business of importance. By order of the W.M. P. MACK, hon. sec.

MASONIC.—Volunteer Artillery Lodge, No. 937 (E.C.).—Emergency MEETING, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7.30. Passing and raising.

By order of W. M.

F. O. MONCKTON, Honorary Secretary.

ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Usual Monthly MEETING, to be held at the Masonic Hall TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock. Business: Discussion on Mr. Downing's Paper on the Manufacture of Iron.

MASONIC.—Balmain Lodge, No. 868.—Regular MEETING, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock sharp.

NO. 37, BRUNSWICK L. O. L.—Monthly MEETING, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7.30.

MASONIC.—Lodge Newtown Kilwinning, No. 378 S. C., Town Hall, Newtown. Meeting, this evening.

L. O. L., No. 64, GOLDEN RULE.—The regular Monthly MEETING of the above Lodge will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at the Temperance Hall, Newtown, at 7.30. Brethren requested to attend.

WALTER KEMP, W.M.

NO. 86 L.O.L.—The regular Monthly MEETING of the above Lodge is for cogent reasons POSTPONED from the 13th to the 20th instant.

G. MANNING.

THE Adjourned MEETING of Teachers will be held at the Model Public School, Fort-street, on SATURDAY, 15th instant, at a quarter-past 11 a.m.

## MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

WHEAL JOHNSON TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited).

The first Half-yearly Ordinary MEETING will be held in the Chamber of Commerce, Exchange, Sydney, on THURSDAY, March 27th, at noon. Business: To receive the report of the directors with the balance sheet to February 28th; to elect a director in place of Charles Smith, Esq., who retires in accordance with the articles of association, but is eligible for re-election; and to transact any further business that may be brought before the meeting.

The transfer Register will be closed from March 13th to 27th inclusive.

By order of the Board.

HARDIE and GORMAN, Managers.

March 10th, 1873.

NORTHERN STAR TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited).

A Special General MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 18th March, at 7.30 p.m.

Business: To receive the Surveyor's Report on the Company's Selections; and to consider the propriety of dissolving the Company.

By order of the Board.

JOHN J. WOOD, Manager.

March 5, 1873.

TRESAVEAN COPPER MINING COMPANY.

The second Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office, 305, George-street, on MONDAY, 24th instant, at 12 noon.

BUSINESS: To receive the Directors' Report and Balance-sheet; to elect Directors and Auditors for the ensuing year, and such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board.

B. FRERICHS, Secretary.

Candidates for the office of Director will have to give notice to the Secretary 10 days prior to the meeting.

ROSE, SHAMROCK, AND THISTLE GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE.

An Adjourned Extraordinary MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, THIS DAY, 13th March, at 4 o'clock p.m.

Business:

To determine as to future proceedings of this Company, and to confirm or otherwise resolution passed at last meeting.

*** Every shareholder is particularly requested to attend.

ALFRED CHANDLER, Legal Manager.

Sydney, 6th March, 1873.

MOUNT COORA COPPER MINING COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special MEETING of the Shareholders in the Mount Coora Copper Mining Company will be held at the Company's Office, 362, George-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, 28th March, 1873, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of considering a proposal from the Stevens Lease Copper Mining Company for an amalgamation of the two companies.

By order of the Board.

W. H. BARRACLOUGH, Secretary.

PERSEVERANCE GOLD MINING CO. (Limited), BURRANGONG.

An adjourned Special MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office, 359, George-street, on TUESDAY next, 19th instant, at 4.30 p.m.

JOHN T. HOBBS, Legal Manager.

VICTORIAN TRUNKEY GOLD MINING CO. (Limited).—Notice is hereby given, that a Special General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, No. 90, Clarence-street, THIS DAY, at noon, for the purpose of confirming the Resolution passed at the last General Meeting to increase the capital of the Company by a call of 1s per share.

By order of the Board.

T. B. THORNE, Legal Manager.

90, Clarence-street, 13th March, 1873.

SOLFERINO GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).

A Special General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, 227, George-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m.

Business:—To consider the advisability of winding-up the affairs of the Company.

J. L. C. RANKEN, Legal Manager.

THE KARAULA TIN MINING CO. (Limited), INVERELL.

The Adjourned Half-yearly General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, 227, George-street, TO-MORROW, Friday, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m.

By order of the Board.

JAMES E. GRAHAM, Manager.

13th March, 1873.

TUENA CENTRAL G. M. CO. (Limited).—The Adjourned General MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Oddfellows' Hall, Elizabeth-street, THIS EVENING, the 13th instant, at 7.30 p.m. Shareholders are particularly requested to attend.

J. P. M'GREGOR, Manager.

NIAGARA GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).

A General MEETING of Shareholders is hereby convened for MONDAY, 17th instant, at Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, at half-past 3 p.m. Business: To determine what shall be done in reference to the present judgment obtained against the Company.

By order of the Board,

THOMAS MILLER, Manager.

## STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.

LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY, 125, Elizabeth-street South, next St. James' School. First established in Sydney.

THIS SOCIETY is established to assist tradesmen and others, on the following terms:—Money advanced in sums varying from £5 to £1000 on security of two responsible householders, to be repaid by weekly instalments of 1s in the pound. Persons desirous of obtaining £5 receive £4 10s cash. The advance guaranteed within twenty-four hours if the securities are approved of.

ARRANGEMENTS can be made for MONTHLY or QUARTERLY payments.

BILLS OF SALE ON FURNITURE, without possession.

ADVANCES MADE upon mortgage, deposit of deeds, (freehold or leasehold), merchandise, bonded certificates, stock and shares, Assurance Policies, or any other tangible Security.

LEGACIES, bequests, and reversionary interests purchased or advanced upon.

Good TRADE BILLS discounted at SLIGHT advance upon BANK RATES.

Forms may be had gratis.

No Bills Rediscounted.

MONEY.

MERCANTILE LOAN & DISCOUNT COMPY.

98, Elizabeth-street, next Brigade Office.

The proprietors of this Company are prepared to offer advantages to persons in want of accommodation.

BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY.

SUMS OF £5 to £10,000 advanced on deposit of DEEDS, either Freehold or Leasehold, Bills of Lading, Bonded Certificates, Shares, Insurance Policies, or any other tangible security.

GOOD TRADE BILLS discounted DAILY at slight ADVANCE on BANKING RATES. The utmost privacy can be assured, and all transactions held strictly confidential.

BILLS OF SALE on FURNITURE (without possession).

MONEY advanced upon PERSONAL OR OTHER SECURITY repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.

LOANS can be obtained for any period, and RENEWALS arranged for if required.

ALL TRANSACTIONS ENTERTAINED, and advances made without delay, if the security be approved of.

MONEY.

NATIONAL LOAN & DISCOUNT COMPANY.

Capital, £50,000. Offices—51, Hunter-street.

The Directors of this Company negotiate monetary and financial business of every description.

BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY.

SUMS of £10 to £10,000 can be obtained on PERSONAL OR OTHER SECURITY, repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.

LOANS can also be procured for any period, and renewals arranged for if required.

ADVANCES made upon personal security, mortgage, deposit of deeds (freehold or leasehold), bills of sale, merchandise, bonded certificates, stocks and shares, life assurance policies, or any other tangible security.

LEGACIES, BEQUESTS, and REVERSIONARY INTERESTS, either in the colonies, Great Britain, or elsewhere, purchased or advanced upon.

GOOD TRADE BILLS discounted at slight advance upon BANK RATES.

All transactions held strictly confidential.

NO BILLS RE-DISCOUNTED.

Every facility given to borrowers, and advances made within a few hours after application, if approved of.

Forms and all information can be obtained gratuitously at the Company's Offices. Hours, 9 to 5. Saturdays, 9 to 1.

EDGAR RAY, Manager.

TO LEND, on good freehold security, £500 to £5000. Apply to FERGUSON and COOK, Land Agents, 289, George-street.

£8000 IN SUMS to LEND at 6 per cent. N. D. STENHOUSE, Hunter-street.

EQUITABLE LOAN COMPANY.—MONEY to LEND from £5 to £1000. 111, Elizabeth-st. North.

FAR-FAMED MAID OF ATHENS, Macquarie River.—ONE-SIXTH for SALE, with peculiar advantages. Capital to work it guaranteed. For plan and all particulars apply to H. FISHER and CO., Brokers.

PARK and BELISARIO, 143, Pitt-street, have for SALE—

Hickson and Beards

Wallsend Coal

City Bank

And Shares in most Victorian Mines.

Agents for CLARKE and CO., Melbourne.

300 Krohmanns, 500 Rapps, South Cobar, Peak Downs. Land Orders wanted. North and Jones.

FOR SALE, City Sydney, Carroll Beards, Elsmore, Lord and Lady Belmore. North and Jones, Mort's-passage.

JAMES PRINGLE, Broker and Mining Agent, 155, Pitt-street. Shares in Bank, Coal, Gold, Copper, Tin, and other stocks bought and sold on commission.

KROHMANNS, Carroll and Beards, Hickson, C., and Beards, Grenfell Consols, for SALE. Wanted, Krohmanns, S. Cobar, Mount Perry, and Peak Downs.

J. W. WATKIN, 143, Pitt-street.

£200 WANTED, security of houses, Balmain. State interest. W. J., Pierce's, Wim.-st.

SOUL AND SON, Mineral Land Agents, and General Brokers, 80, KING-STREET. Shares and Stock bought and sold.

## RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AUSTRALASIAN WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

On SUNDAY next, the 16th March, TWO SERMONS will be preached in the Wesleyan Church, Bourke-street. In the Morning, at 11, by the Rev. JOHN OSBORNE, from Rotumah; and, in the Evening, at 7, by the Rev. SHIRLEY W. BAKER, of Tongatabu. Also, in Dowling-street Church, by the Rev. S. W. BAKER, at 11 a.m.; and by the Rev. J. OSBORNE, at 7 p.m. A collection will be made on each occasion.

At 3 p.m. the Rev. S. W. BAKER will deliver an ADDRESS, in Bourke-street Church, to the members and friends of the Surry Hills Wesleyan Sunday-School Home and Foreign Juvenile Missionary Society. No collection.

The Annual PUBLIC MEETING will be held in Bourke-street Church, on MONDAY, the 17th; and in Dowling-street, on TUESDAY, the 18th. Chair to be taken at 7½ p.m.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. J. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists (Diploma 1836). 178, Pitt-st., op. Punch's.

FIRE. FIRE. FIRE.—W. H. BEECH, the original Master Chimneysweep, 230, Macquarie-street.

## PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

MR. H. WATSON, late of Protestant Standard Office, will oblige by calling on Lee and Ross.

MISS MELVILLE, Mrs. JOHN DONNELLY, JOHN TYRELL, Mr. LANCASTER, CHARLES MARTIN—LETTERS for you; also a LETTER from East India for Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS. Apply to Mr. F. WILLIAMS, Herald Office.

WILLIAM HURLEY, who in the summer of 1856 left his father's house in Little Chapel-street, Wardour-street, Soho, London, between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning, if living, is requested to apply to Mr. LOVELL KEAYS, 26, Charles-street, St. James's, London, as there is a considerable sum of money coming to him under a relative's will. If William Hurley be dead, any one giving satisfactory proof thereof to Mr. Keays will be rewarded.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.

RANDWICK AUTUMN MEETING.

14, 17, 18, and 19 APRIL, 1873.

ENTRIES for the above Races must reach the Hon. Secretary, not later than 4 o'clock, on THURSDAY, the 13th instant.

A. THOMPSON, Acting Hon. Secretary, 196, Pitt-street.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.

All communications in connection with the above Club to be addressed to A. THOMPSON, Acting Hon. Sec., 196, Pitt-street.

ASYLUM FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN, RANDWICK.

In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the MOONLIGHT CONCERT in aid of the funds of the above institution is POSTPONED.

GEORGE F. WISE, Honorary Secretary.

Sydney, March 13, 1873.

BATHURST GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).

A DIVIDEND of ONE SHILLING per Share upon the Capital of the Company has been made, payable at the Company's Office, William-street, Bathurst, on and after MONDAY, the 17th March instant. Shareholders will please produce Scrip.

By order of the Board.

A. W. WEST, Manager.

March 4, 1873.

GEORGE BUCHANAN (established 1853), Dealer in Old Rails; Negotiator of Contracts for New Rails, Railway and Tramway Rolling Stock and Plant, Iron Roofing, Bridges, Cranes, Bar Iron, Pig Iron, &c. Machinery of every description. 19, Birchin-lane, London, England. Bankers: Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, Twells, and Co., 54, Lombard-street, London.

£100 REWARD.

The above reward will be paid on conviction of any person or persons stealing CATTLE from, or belonging to, any station or stations in the Estate of the late GEORGE HALL.

Or £50

will be paid to any person for such private information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons stealing, as above-mentioned; and a further sum of £50 will be paid to the apprehending police in such cases in connection with the above-named estate, where a conviction or convictions ensue or are obtained.

GEORGE S. HALL, Jun., Executor in the Estate of the late George Hall.

Pitt Town, February 13th, 1873.

REMOVAL.

W. ASH, late of the Caledonian Hotel, Singleton, desires to acquaint his numerous patrons and the public generally that he has removed to the Royal Hotel, where he hopes to meet with the same patronage that has been accorded to him at the Caledonian.

N.B.—The cellar is stocked with the best brands of Wines, Spirits, Ales, &c.

Visitors will find all the comforts of a home at the above. Good stabling and paddocks.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto subsisting between the undersigned CONRAD SCHRODER, Jun., and ALBERT SCHRODER, carrying on business as Tobacconists, 72, Market-street, Sydney, under the style of SCHRODER, BROTHERS, was DISSOLVED by mutual consent, on the 10th of March, 1873. All debts and liabilities concerning the business, but not private accounts, will be settled by the said Conrad Schroder, who in future will carry on business as before.

C. SCHRODER, Jun.

ALBERT SCHRODER.

Witness—S. Seltzer.

THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF HENRY GEORGE, STANTHORPE.—All persons having CLAIMS on the above Estate are requested to render same at once to the undersigned.

ST. ANDREW WARDE, GEORGE HARRIS, Trustees.

Brisbane, 5th March, 1873.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF JOHN CUMMINGS, HILL END.

A first and final dividend of 7s. 1½d. in the £ in the above estate, is now payable at the office of the undersigned, where account current and plan of distribution can be inspected. Promissory notes must be produced.

S. DE LISSA, 3, Barrack-street.

THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF HENRY GEORGE, STANTHORPE.—All persons indebted in the above Estate are requested to pay the amount of their respective accounts immediately, either to the undersigned, or Mr. JOHN LANGLANDS, Stanthorpe.

ST. ANDREW WARDE, GEORGE HARRIS, Trustees.

Brisbane, 5th March, 1873.

SOUTHERN COBAR COPPER MINE.—Applicants for the Situation of STOREKEEPER and CLERK are hereby informed that the position is filled.

HARDIE and GORMAN.

GEORGE ROBERTSON

Book Importer and Manufacturing Stationer,

HAS REMOVED to 33 and 35, LITTLE COLLINS-STREET WEST, corner of M'Killop-street, near Queen-street, Melbourne.

J. VICKERY, Mining Manager, Hill End, will undertake the practical, financial, and all other duties connected with the management of mines, and from his long experience trusts he will be able to give entire satisfaction. Address Hill End.

MORT AND CO., CIRCULAR QUAY, SYDNEY, WOOL BROKERS, LIVE STOCK AND STATION AGENTS, SHEEP AND CATTLE SALESMEN.

LIBERAL ADVANCES on WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, HIDES, LEATHER, TIN, and other MINERAL ORES, and any other Colonial Produce consigned to them for Sale in Sydney, or for Shipment to their agents, Messrs. W. MORT and CO., London.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day dissolved Partnership by mutual consent. Mr. C. L. JOHNSON will carry on the business, and pay all accounts due in connection with the late firm.

CHARLES LEICESTER JOHNSON.

DAVID ALEXANDER CRICHTON.

Witness—Lionel Crichton.

236, George-street, March 10, 1873.

I HEREBY caution the Public against negotiating a BILL, drawn by me in favour of R. F. FRENCH, at 3 months after date, for £32.

WILLIAM HUNT, Queanbeyan.

THE UNDERSIGNED desires to acknowledge with thanks having received from the Executors of the late PATRICK FARRELLEY the sum of Twenty-five Pounds towards St. Vincent's Hospital.

ROBERT COVENY, Honorary Treasurer.

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF J. AND G. M'MURTRIE.—CREDITORS in the Assigned Estate of J. and G. M'MURTRIE are requested to furnish a statement of their claims, with full particulars, as soon as possible to the undersigned.

JAMES C. TAYLOR, Accountant.

131, Pitt-street, 13th March, 1873.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, trading under the name, style, and firm of HUNT and GOULY, as Stock and Share Brokers, has, this day, been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will in future be carried on under the name of EDWARD GOULY and COMPANY.

F. H. HUNT.

ED. GOULY.

Greville's Rooms, Sydney, 10th March, 1873.

Witness—George Geddes.

TIN OR COPPER.—The undersigned will make ADVANCES on either, if consigned to them for sale here, or to be shipped to their London friends.

DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO.

NOTICE.—Creditors in the assigned estate of Messrs. DAVIS, HARRIS, and CO., of Warwick, are requested to furnish full particulars of their claims to the trustees, care of Messrs. Prince, Ogg, and Co., Sydney, on or before the 15th March.

R. M. STEWART, HENRY PRINCE, Trustees.

NOTICE.—To meet the increased demand, an additional Omnibus will be placed on the Railway Line on and after THIS DAY.

JOHN WOODS.

Office S. U. O. Co., Railway Bridge, 13th March, 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, JOHN BUTLER and EDWARD BUTLER, trading under the firm of BUTLER, BROTHERS, as Merchants, Saddler's Ironmongers and Manufacturers, at Walsall, England; Sydney, New South Wales; and Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, was DISSOLVED on the 31st day of December, 1872, by mutual consent. As witness our hands,

JOHN BUTLER,

EDWARD BUTLER.

Walsall, January 23, 1873.

Referring to the above notice, we beg to intimate that the New South Wales business of the late firm will be carried on at Sydney by EDWARD BUTLER, in the name of BUTLER, BROTHERS, and under the management of Mr. JAMES EDWARD BUTLER, as heretofore; and the said Edward Butler will receive and pay all debts owing to and by the late firm, in respect of the New South Wales business.

JOHN BUTLER,

EDWARD BUTLER.

Walsall, January 23, 1873.

I HEREBY APOLOGISE for the insulting language made use of by me to Mr. JOHN BRAY when reproved for recklessly driving a bread cart in Wynyard-square.

MICHAEL FOX.

REMOVAL.—W. Tighe, Ornamental Japanner, &c., from 35, Market-st., to Kent-st. North, corner Gas-lane.

## VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

5 BATTERY V. A.—Fall in with carbines at the Military Stores, TO-NIGHT, 7.30 sharp, in undress. Special DRILL for the encampment.

W. GORE BEVERLEY, Captain.

MEETING OF OFFICERS OF THE VOLUNTEER FORCE (convened by sanction of the Commandant), to take into consideration certain matters relating to promotions, will be held at the Oxford Hotel, at 8 o'clock THIS EVENING.

For the conveners. GERARD PHILLIPS, Capt.

NO. 1 CO. S. B.—Committee meet on FRIDAY, at 4 p.m., Brigade Office, to arrange about Intercolonial Match competitions, and other business.

JOHN WELLS, Captain.

SUBURBAN BATTALION VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—There will be NO DRILL for Recruits, at Hyde Park, on FRIDAY EVENING next, the 14th instant.

EDWARD J. WEBB, Capt. Adjutant.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS wanted, by SOUL and SON, 320, George-street.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDER for SALE, price £100. C. M., No. 60, York-st., opp. Wesleyan Church.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS wanted. Allan and Co., Macquarie-place.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDER for SALE; price, £100. G. S. B., Eveline Cottage, 505, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, Volunteer LAND ORDER. Apply 116, Pitt-street.

£70 GIVEN for VOLUNTEER LAND ORDER. Apply, WATERTON, Pitt-st.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

A. H. J. BAASS, Public Accountant, has resumed business at 108, Pitt-street (adjoining Union Bank).

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

A CARD.—HOBSON and WHITING, Glovers, Hosiers, and Shirt Manufacturers, 13, Hunter-street.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, from 5s 6d; extraction, 1s; stopping, 1s. EDWARDS, Dentist, 6, Bridge-street.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, Inimitable.—Mr. GUSTAVUS GABRIEL, Dentist, 20, Wynyard-square.

ASSAYING.—Mining speculators and others can have minerals tested accurately by the undersigned, Practical Assayist.

W. TWEMLOW, 295, George-street, Sydney.

BEWARE OF FIRE.—JOHN BEECH, Chimney-sweep, 156, Woolloomooloo-st., op. St. Kilda House.

BOOKSELLER, Stationer, and Account Book Manufacturer. 570, George-street, op. the Cathedral.

CORNS, Bunions, and Defective Nails cured, 1s. C. EDWARDS, Surgeon-chiropodist, 6, Bridge-st.

DENTISTRY.—Mr. J. J. LACHAUME, Surgeon-dentist, 2, Wynyard-square, can be consulted daily.

MRS. WILKINSON, Dressmaking done on the shortest notice, from 2s 6d. 125, Clarence-street.

HAWKES and WRIGHT, (Successors to Buchan Thomson), Auctioneers, Commission Agents, and Horse Dealers. Ladies and gentlemen's hacks and carriages on hire. Livery, bait stables, and yard for all kinds of stock. The "Stables," Bligh-street and 246, Pitt-street.

MR. BURNE, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, 33, Regent-street, Botany Road.

MRS. LETHEBY, Artiste in Paper Flowers, Wax and Leather Modelling, &c. Maddock's, 383, Geo.-st.

MR. J. SPENCER, Dentist, 8, Wynyard-square.—THE EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was awarded to Mr. Spencer for Artificial Teeth. Painless extraction by aid of NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

MINERAL ASSAYING and EXPERIMENTAL CRUSHING.

Ores sampled, and samples sealed for buyers. Mineral collections supplied, from 21s upwards. Sydney Assay Office, William-street. Established 1840.

J. S. NORRIE, Assayer.

SYDNEY Carpet Beating GROUNDS, Rushcutter Bay. CHARLES ARTLETT, Upholsterer.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, a Grey OVERCOAT, between George-street and Miller's Point. Reward, 605, George-street.

LOST, on Sunday last, Red COW, branded like PM on hip. Finder rewarded. Eckford's Hotel, Wynd.-sq.

LOST, a Pointer PUPPY, about 5 months old, liver and white. Name on collar. 138, Pitt-street.

LOST, from Shepherd's Paddock, Newfoundland DOG. Reward at Mrs. Ruddell's, Campbell-st., Newtown.

LOST, last week, a Gold Chased and Enamelled SOLITAIRE. The finder will receive 10s by bringing it to the Manager of Greville's Rooms.

LOST, in George-street, on or about the 5th instant, a TERRIER SLUT. Reward at 171, Macquarie-street. Anybody detaining the same after this date will be prosecuted. H. BOLTON.

LOST, between Woolloomooloo and King streets, twelve TWEED POCKETS. Reward at 157, Woolloomooloo-street; or, MOORE, HENDERSON, and CO., King-street.

£1 REWARD.—LOST, a Mint RECEIPT for 1 lb. 9. oz of gold. The finder will be rewarded on returning same to Mr. JOHN HUNTER, at Seale's Hotel, George-street South.

STOLEN or STRAYED, from Newtown, Dark Brown GELDING, aged, branded WK on the near shoulder, star in forehead, collar-marked, white saddle mark on off back. £5 reward, if stolen, on conviction of the thief; £1 if strayed. Apply to Mr. JOSEPH DAVIS, Newtown Inn.

## EDUCATIONAL.

A CARD.—A good HANDWRITING or Bookkeeping taught to persons of any age in a few lessons. Mr. NORRIS, Writing-master, 241, Castlereagh-street. Day and Evening Classes. Established in Sydney, 1861.

CIVIL SERVICE Examination (July).—Mr. Moore's Class, at 3, St. George's-ter., Pitt-st., nearly complete.

FRENCH, with PARISIAN ACCENT; MUSIC, and the ELEMENTS OF DRAWING.—A young Lady wishes to obtain additional PUPILS in the above branches of education. The best references given. For terms and cards of address, apply at SANDON'S, 324, George-street.

TO LADIES.—Mrs. NORRIS, Teacher of Fashionable Writing, guarantees speedy improvement in easy lessons. Morning, afternoon, and evening Classes. Private lessons at any hour. Side entrance, 241, Castlereagh-st.

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## GOVERNMENT NOTICES

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 8th March, 1873.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, NEW SOUTH WALES.—APPLICATIONS for the office of Commissioner for Railways will be received at this Office up to the 1st day of May next.
Satisfactory testimonials of business capacity and knowledge of Railway management will be required.
Salary, £800 per annum.
By direction of the Secretary for Public Works,
JOHN RAE.

AMENDED NOTICE.—ALTERATION OF DAY OF SALE.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 14th February, 1873.

FERRY ACROSS THE PARRAMATTA RIVER, AT FIVE DOCK POINT; and FERRY ACROSS IRON COVE, NEAR SISTERS' ROCKS, ON THE LINE OF ROAD FROM SYDNEY TO GLADESVILLE.

At noon, on THURSDAY, the 20th March, 1873, the LEASE for one or more years (not exceeding three), commencing on the 1st April next, of the dues authorized to be collected at the abovementioned ferries, will be put up to auction, in one lot, at the Police Office, Ryde.
The lessee will be provided with a punt at each ferry, which he will be required to keep in repair at his own expense during the term of the lease.
A bond in the sum of £250 will be required for the due fulfilment of the lessee's engagements, executed by himself and two responsible sureties.
A warrant of attorney, in double the amount of the rent, will also be required.
The amount of duty imposed by the Stamp Duties Act upon the lease, counterpart, bond, warrant of attorney, and on the conditions of sale, is to borne by the lessee.
In the event of no bid being obtained, and the leases not being let by tender, the punts will be withdrawn from these ferries.
Further information can be obtained upon application at this Department, or the Police Office, Ryde.
GEO. A. LLOYD.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS.
TENDERS FOR SURPLUS IRON, STEEL, PALM OIL, &c.

TENDERS are invited for the Purchase of Surplus Iron, Steel, Palm Oil, &c., at present lying at Railway Stores, Williamstown, and Depot Williamstown Junction.
Full particulars to be obtained at the office of the Railway Storekeeper, Sydney, where printed lists of stores, forms of tender, and conditions of sale can be had on application.
A cash deposit of 10 per cent. to accompany each tender, and no tender will be entertained unless this condition is complied with. This deposit will be returned within seven days to unsuccessful tenderers, but will be forfeited in the event of the successful tenderer failing to complete his purchase within the specified period.
The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
Tenders sealed and endorsed "Tender for " to be addressed to the Secretary for Railways, and deposited at his office, Spencer-street, Melbourne, at or before 12 o'clock noon on MONDAY, the 7th day of April, 1873.

CONDITIONS:
Cash on acceptance of tender.
Tenders may be for any quantity to suit purchasers.
The purchaser will be bound to take delivery of the stores purchased at either of the above-mentioned places within fourteen days from acceptance of tender, and pay all charges of freight, &c., to place of destination.
The Railway Department will weigh and load the article purchased, and the purchaser will be bound to accept such weights.
D. GILLIES,
Commissioner of Railways and Roads.
Railway Department, Melbourne, 6th March, 1873.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
BAY OF BENGAL.
LIGHTHOUSE ON THE GREAT BASSES ROCK.

Trinity House, London, 3rd January, 1873.

The Lighthouse which has been for sometime past in course of erection on the Great Basses Rock off the S.E. coast of Ceylon, being now nearly completed,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
that it is intended to exhibit the Light therefrom on and after 15th March next.
Mariners are to observe that the Great Basses Light will be Red Revolving of the First Order, flashing at intervals of 45 seconds, and showing all round the horizon at an elevation of 110 feet above the sea. It will be visible in clear weather at a distance of about 16½ miles.
In foggy weather a bell will be sounded at intervals of 7½ seconds.
NOTICE is also hereby given, that on the exhibition of the Light from the Great Basses Lighthouse, the Light Vessel, now moored one mile N.N.E. of the Rocks, will be discontinued.
Further notice will be issued when the Light is exhibited.
By order,
ROBIN ALLEN, Secretary.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES.

PROSPECTUS of the NORTH SHORE OMNIBUS COMPANY (Limited).
Capital, £1000—in 1000 Shares of £1 each.
2s 6d on application, 2s 6d on allotment, and the balance in monthly calls of 2s 6d each.
BANKERS: The City Bank.
TRUSTEES: W. Dind, Esq., Mayor of East St. Leonards; R. Harnett, Esq., Mossman's Bay.
BROKER FOR THE COMPANY: Daniel Green, 324, George-street.

The object of the proposed Company is to purchase and to add to the extensive business of Mr. Wall, North Shore, who has consented to take the management, if desired by the shareholders.
The stock comprises eight coaches, one dogcart, sixteen horses, plant, &c., which will become the property of the Company for the sum of six hundred pounds. The proprietor, having the fullest confidence in this undertaking, will take two hundred pounds in shares; the balance, four hundred pounds, to be paid within eight months from formation of the Company.
There can be no doubt as to the genuineness and necessity of this enterprise, as the demand for conveyances exceed the present supply; and to more fully meet the increasing want of 'bus accommodation, it is proposed to place two 'buses, one to ply on the new route to the fortifications, and the other to Lane Cove; and a conveyance half-hourly to Kirribilli Point from Milson's Ferry.
The chief points recommending the proposed Company to the favourable notice of public, may be briefly enumerated as follows:—
Firstly,—The smallness of capital required.
Secondly,—The increase of population.
Thirdly,—The impossibility of any opposition, and the success of the Sydney 'Bus Companies, which have lately declared large dividends; and
Lastly,—The capital will be employed in ready money business under the immediate control of the shareholders.
Directors will be appointed by the shareholders on the formation of the Company.
Applications for shares may be made to the Trustees and the Broker for the Company, from whom any further information may be obtained.

AUSTRALIAN MINING AND INVESTMENT AGENCY.
Offices—8 and 9, Lime-street Square, London, E.C.
Proprietors of Mining Properties, Stocks, &c., requiring information regarding the transmission of the same to Europe are requested to communicate with the Agents for New South Wales.
Messrs. RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Sydney.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE—247, GEORGE-ST., SYDNEY.
INDEFEASIBLE POLICIES OF LIFE ASSURANCE ANNUITY and ENDOWMENTS.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY POLICIES, UNCONDITIONAL AND UNCHALLENGEABLE.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon. S. D. GORDON, Esq., M.L.C., Chairman.
G. Wigram Allen, Esq., M.L.A. | His Honor Judge Francis
M. B. Pell, Esq. | John Frazer, Esq. | A. H. Richardson, Esq.
PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER: ANDREW MOFFITT, Esq., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.
SOLICITORS: Messrs. M'CARTHY, and ROBERTSON.
POLICIES are unchallengeable on any ground, except fraud; PREMIUMS are moderate, Tables comprehensive, and THE WHOLE OF THE PROFITS belong to the members.
ROBERT GIBSON, Secretary.

TAMBAROORA AND LOUISA UNITED QUARTZ M. G. CO., Blackfellow's Reef, Louisa Creek (Limited).
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Deed of Settlement of this Company, as agreed to at the General Meeting of Shareholders held 3rd February, 1873, is now ready for signature, and that the new scrip can be obtained in exchange for the old, at the office of the Company, 309, George-street, Sydney. Shareholders are requested to call at their earliest convenience and sign the deed.
By order of the Board.
W. HOLME DAVIS, Manager.

REDUCTION IN FIRE RATES.
THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Capital, £100,000.
Only Society in the colony in which Insurers, without liability, participate equally with shareholders in the annual division of profits.
Losses by Lightning and Explosions by Gas paid.
FIREINSURANCES promptly effected, at lowest rates.
Offices, 235, Pitt-street.
JAMES HENDERSON, Manager.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—A BRANCH of this Bank has been opened at MORUYA, in this colony, for the conduct of all usual banking business.
SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.
Sydney, 24th February, 1873.

## CALLS ON SHARES.

STAR OF THE WEST GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).
RED HILL, TAMBAROORA.
NOTICE is hereby given that a CALL (the fourth) of 1s per share has been made upon the subscribers' shares in this Company, due and payable to me at the Office, 309, George-street, Sydney, on or before THURSDAY, the 27th instant.
WM. HOLME DAVIS, Manager.

GREAT AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).
NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of the Deed of Settlement, the third CALL of 2s 6d on each of the subscribing shares has been made by the Board of Management, payable at the Office of the Company, 271, George-street, opposite Hunter-street, on or before the 14th March next.
J. J. KELLY, Legal Manager.
February 28, 1873.

WALHALLA GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.—A further CALL of 3d per share has been made, payable at the office of the Company, 247, George-street, Sydney, on or before SATURDAY, 15th March.
By order of the Board.
R. HALL, Manager.

JEFFREE and GELLARD'S AMALGAMATED GOLD MINING CO. (Limited).
A Third CALL of 1s per Share has been made, payable on or before THURSDAY, 20th March.
By order of the Board.
R. HALL, Manager.

RAILWAY GOLD MINING CO. (Limited).
The fourth CALL of Two Pence (2d) per share is now made, and payable at the Office of the Company, 359, George-street, on or before the 22nd instant.
JOHN T. HOBBS, Legal Manager.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON G. M. CO. (Limited).—Eighth CALL of 10s per share, due 28th instant. Shareholders in arrears must pay at once to Mr. AYTON, Pitt-street; or H. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

ROYAL ALFRED G. M. CO., Trunkey. The 5th CALL of 20s is due THIS (Thursday) EVENING, payable at the Office, 25, South Head Road, between 8 and 9 o'clock. J. B. YOUDALE, Secretary.

## PUBLICATIONS.

PUNCH ENLARGED.—TWO EXTRA PAGES.—Published THIS DAY. Cartoon—THE CIVIC FALSTAFF. The Cricket Match—Up a Tree—A Retainer—Punch and Judy—Essence of Parliament—News of the Week—Goes the Donkey, &c., &c., &c.
Office—42, Hunter-street.

THE ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS for MARCH, WILL BE PUBLISHED on WEDNESDAY NEXT, MARCH 19TH.
GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Printers and Publishers, 108, Pitt-street.

THE PRESCOTTS OF PAMPHILLON. See SYDNEY MAIL.

A NEW TALE, by the Authoress of "Dorothy Fox." See SYDNEY MAIL.

THE PRESCOTTS OF PAMPHILLON. See SYDNEY MAIL.

A NEW TALE, by the Authoress of "Dorothy Fox." See SYDNEY MAIL.

## DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, ETC

WE HAVE the pleasure to announce THIS MORNING OUR VERY COMPREHENSIVE DISPLAY,
Ex Mail Steamer Bangalore,
Steamship Somersetshire (via Melbourne),
and Alexander Duthie.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY.

FRENCH MODEL MILLINERY.
ENGLISH MILLINERY (highest taste).
Ex Mail Steamer Bangalore.
Our present mail importations for our MILLINERY DEPARTMENT are of an EXTENSIVE and UNUSUALLY CHASTE CHARACTER.
We have a special selection from one of the LEADING PARIS HOUSES, viz.:
Millinery and Trimmed Bonnets,
DRESS CAPS, HEAD DRESSES,
Promenade and Equestrian HATS (novelties).
Also from the principal Milliners in London,
An exquisite collection of MILLINERY,
BONNETS, HATS, BOWS,
UNTRIMMED BONNETS and HATS,
Jet, Shell, and Fancy Ornaments, for the hair,
Hair Nets, &c., Flowers, Feathers,
BRIDAL Wreaths and MILLINERY,
Deep and Complimentary MOURNING MILLINERY.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY.

MAIL STEAMER BANGALORE.
Messrs. Pim, Brothers'
REAL IRISH POPLINS,
in drabs, slates, lavenders, silver greys, browns, clarets, paon, reseda, blues, and other very novel tints.
DOUBLE AND SINGLE POPLINS.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY.

BONNET and CIE.'S LYONS SILKS ex Bangalore R. M. S.
We have two cases of these
INCOMPARABLE BLACK FRENCH SILKS,
unequalled for brilliancy, durability, and value.
Bonnet and Cie.'s BLACK GROS GRAINS
Bonnet and Cie.'s BLACK CASHMERE DE SOIES
Bonnet and Cie.'s BLACK DRAP DE FRANCE.
We can with confidence recommend these to purchasers of black silks.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER BANGALORE.
ELEGANT SILK COSTUMES, French designs
Opera mantles, specialities
Polonaise tunics
Crocus, Leonora, Pompadour, Fairy, Lorne, Byron, Isabella, Maude — The new pattern mantles for the season.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY.

FAMILY MOURNING.
By the Mail Steamer and Somersetshire.
Grout's fourfold black crape
Black Norwich Parramattas
Llamas, fine reps, poplaines.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY.

NOVELTIES BY THE MAIL.
Twilled silk sunshades, chatelaine handles
The new Chantan Prom. parasol
Black satin sunshades, lined, all colours
Made-up lace goods
REAL LACES, thread and French
Flouncing laces and thread edgings
Sashes and sash ribbons
Moire and watered ribbons
Ribbon velvets, black and colours
Lappets, falls, coiffures
Jet ornamentes, solitaires, and studs
Muslin embroiderie
Lace braids, &c., &c.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY.

EX BANGALORE.—New Ties, Scarfs, and Bows. M. A. Hughes and Co., 590, George-st., nr. Bathurst-st.

JOHN WETHERILL, Waterloo House, 233 and 235, Pitt-street, is now offering for SALE £25,000 worth of the cheapest drapery in Sydney, and wishes to call the attention of his customers to the following list of Horrockses 36-inch longcloths:—A, 4½d; B, 5½d; H, 6¼d; M2, 7¼d; MT, 8½d; BBB, 9½d per yard.

EX MAIL STEAMER BANGALORE.—Just opened, the usual monthly shipment of best Josephine Kid GLOVES, in all sizes and colours.
PARROT, BROTHERS, 12, Hunter-street.

SHIRTS. SHIRTS. SHIRTS.
Gentlemen's superior Eureka Shirts, 28s 6d, 3[illegible]s, 37s 6d the half-dozen, fittings of the best Irish linen
Men's Regatta Shirts, new patterns, collars to match
Men's and Boys' Crimean Shirts, new styles, 3s 6d to 11s 6d each
Boy's White Shirts, dressed or undressed, 3s 3d to 5s each
Linen and paper Collars, in all the new shapes.
Newest Scarfs. | Newest Ties. | Newest Braces.
A large assortment of Men's brown and fancy cotton ½-hose.
M. A. HUGHES and CO., Shirt Manufacturers, 590, George-street.

EARLY AUTUMN NOVELTIES.
PEAPES AND SHAW
have just received, per "ROYAL MAIL S. S. BANGALORE" an early shipment of NOVELTIES FOR THE COMING SEASON, consisting of
NEW SCARFS,
NEW BOWS,
LADIES and GENTLEMEN'S FIRST CHOICE FRENCH KID GLOVES, NEW CHINA AND FRENCH SILK TURBANS.
P. and S. would also particularly invite the attention of their friends and the public to a recent shipment of ALL THE LATEST SHAPES IN WELCH MARGETSON'S NEW COLLARS.
"Note."—These goods are imported direct from the manufacturers, and will be sold at London prices.
GENTLEMEN'S WHITE SHIRTS, FORTY SHILLINGS THE HALF DOZEN.
BEST QUALITY DITTO, FIFTY SHILLINGS THE HALF DOZEN.
RESIDUE OF SUMMER STOCK.
We have considerably reduced the price of the remainder of our summer stock to make room for LARGE shipments to arrive EX DAMASCUS, DOUNE CASTLE, AND NORTHAMPTON.
TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
Gentlemen entrusting us with their orders in this Department may rely on getting FIRST-CLASS CUT MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP, together with MODERATE CHARGES.
Just landed, a small EARLY SHIPMENT of BANNOCKBURN TWEEDS, NEW MIXTURES.
Gentlemen's Real Hide Bags.
Portmanteaus and Travelling Trunks in all sizes.
PEAPES AND SHAW, GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS, TAILORS, HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND SHIRT-MAKERS, 338 and 340, GEORGE-STREET.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS OF BOOTS.—Dolby's, Haymarket, has the largest stock in the colony.

ZIONS is the best and cheapest Tailor for Clothes to measure on the shortest notice. 409, George-street.

## FURNITURE, ETC.

MATTRESSES and PALLIASSES made of the following materials:—
Horsehair
Pulu
Flock
Coconnut Fibre, &c.
Mattresses cleansed and remade by steam.
J. LAWLER, 517, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

SEWING-MACHINES GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS.
THE "HOME," LOCK-STITCH.
The most simple, compact, and durable Lock-stitch Machine in Australia. It uses a straight needle, makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is adapted to every kind of sewing—from muslin to leather.
Over two thousand machines are at work in all parts of the colony, and we guarantee our sales are now larger than of any other kind, high or low priced.
They will hem, fell, bind, cord, braid, quilt, seam, tuck, ruffle, hem-stitch, and gather with silk, linen, or cotton thread.
We furnish, free of cost, with each machine, one shuttle, extra bobbins, hemmer, oil can, oil, screw-driver, five needles, gauge, table clamp, and full directions for use, all securely packed in strong case.
PRICE, £4 10s.
THE "COMMON SENSE" CHAIN-STITCH.
Acknowledged superior to any Chain-stitch Machine. Over fifteen hundred machines now in use in Australia.
Will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid, and embroider. Is self-feeding, and will sew from muslin to beaver, at the rate of 1200 stitches per minute.
We supply, free of cost, hemmer, gauge, screw-driver, oil can, oil, four needles, table clamp, and full directions for use, all securely packed in strong case.
PRICE, £3.
The above machines have been worked by children six years old, and may be seen at our office.
Tables and treadles for either machine, price 40s.
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
Circulars and genuine colonial testimonials post free on application.
M. MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane, Sydney.

SIX THOUSAND FAMILIES IN AUSTRALIA CAN TESTIFY THAT WILLCOX AND GIBBS' SEWING-MACHINE is the only machine that can be thoroughly relied upon as suitable for every description of family work. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street, Sydney. Price, £7 10s.

SEWING MACHINE for SALE. Warranted in good working for general work. Price, £5 10s. Moore's Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street. Open till Monday.

OUR WHEELER and WILSON best Lock-stitch Machine in Australia, reduced to £7 5s; Singer's Family, £10; Tudor, £10; Wanzer, £5; Swiftsure, £5 10s; Little Stranger, £4 10s; Weir's, £3. Sewing Machines of every description on easy terms of payment. Machines repaired. TURNER and WOOD, 349, George-st.

WANTED, to SELL, to country buyers and parties furnishing, Iron BEDSTEADS, 25s each, and bedding of every description equally cheap. Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL, to country buyers and parties furnishing, Drawing-room SUITES, price £16 10s; Dining-room Suites, price £8 10s, and Tables to match, equally low in price. Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL, a first-class Grover and Baker SEWING-MACHINE, nearly new, in perfect order; specimen of work attached. The property of a lady leaving Sydney; to be sold a bargain. Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL, a Wheeler and Wilson SEWING-MACHINE, good working order; to be sold a bargain. Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL to country buyers and parties furnishing, new and second-hand FURNITURE of every description, 25 per cent. cheaper than any other House in the trade. Largest stock in the colony to choose from.
Hardy, Brothers, Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.

WANTED to buy HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Carpets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Table Linen, &c., &c., from £5 to £1000. Highest price given by Hardy, Brothers, Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.

FURNITURE, either new or second-hand, and household requisites generally, purchased in any quantity at highest cash prices. Advances made on security of portable property. H. MOON, Bank Auction Rooms.

BILLIARD TABLE, Gas Fittings, cheap. H. MOON, Bank Auction Rooms, 336, George-street.

## PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, ETC.

BREADSTUFFS.
The undersigned are always in receipt of regular supplies of FLOUR, from the mills of
Messrs. JOHN HART and CO.
W. DUFFIELD and CO.
JOHN DUNN and CO.
GILES and SMITH
W. MAGAREY and CO.,
As well as many of the leading country brands, and in the various qualities of SUPERFINE, FINE, HOUSEHOLDS, and SECONDS.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney. Silk-dressed Superfine Flour, Seconds Flour, Kiln-dried Corn Meal, &c., the best and cheapest in Sydney.

RICE.—Patna rice, ex James Service, from Calcutta. SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.

PEPPER, Black and White. J. R. CATTELL and CO.

RICE.—Java and other sorts, 56-lb. bags. 28, O'Connell-street, J. R. CATTELL and CO.

KIPPERED HERRINGS, Sardines, pickled Salmon, Ling, Eleme raisins. J. R. LOVE, 504, George-st.

TOBACCO, Golden Fleece Twist. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

ADELAIDE FLOUR and BRAN for SALE. C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

POTATOES, Onions, Flour, and Staves on SALE, in lots to suit purchasers. C. B. Bond, 64, Sussex-st.

POTATOES.—Prime Broulee's on SALE, cheap. HEALEY'S Store, Victoria Wharf.

## MEDICAL, CHEMICALS, ETC.

THE celebrated DIGESTIVE TABLETS are prepared only by SENIOR, Chemist to his Excellency the Governor.

HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT, in lid pots, 1s each. All chemists and storekeepers.

NOTICE.—G. GABRIEL'S celebrated Tooth Powder may be had wholesale and retail. 20, Wynyard-sq.

MRS. WELSH'S SOOTHING POWDERS, by post. To be had only at 468, Elizabeth-street South.

RANDERSON'S Podophyllin LOZENGES remove sick headache, liver complaints, and costiveness.

WAUGH'S CELEBRATED BAKING POWDER, manufactured at the MEDICAL HALL, GOULBURN.
Owing to increased demand, Messrs. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Pitt-street, are appointed SOLE AGENTS for Sydney and neighbourhood.

DR. SOUTHAM'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, a safe and simple remedy, are strongly recommended; they give immediate relief, and cure in a few days. Prepared only by W. PRATT, dispensing chemist, 519, George-street, Sydney. Sold in boxes 1s, and 2s 6d each; per post 1s 2d and 2s 10d.

STEVENS'S OINTMENT, the only substitute for Firing Horses. After twenty-five years' extensive use, retains its celebrity as the safest and best remedy for curbs, splints, spavins, sore shins, diseased ligaments or tendons in the horse. It never blemishes, may be applied during work, and no horse will gnaw his legs after its application. It is also highly beneficial in coughs and roaring.
Prepared only and soly by HENRY R. STEVENS, Veterinary Surgeon, 8A, Park-lane, London, in boxes, with a Treatise on Lameness, and full directions for use, 2s 6d each. Beware of spurious imitations.
Ask for STEVENS'S Ointment. Agents for Sydney: ELLIOTT, BROTHERS; ROW'S Drug Store.

CHURCHILL'S SYRUPS of LIME, IRON, and SODA.—Recommended by the faculty for consumption and all diseases of debility. Free from any unpleasant taste or smell.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Wholesale Agents, 112, Pitt-street.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, prepared from selections from the vegetable kingdom, possess the most miraculous virtue in correcting the derangements of the liver and stomach; they also strengthen the digestive organs, and increase the appetite. Sold 533, Oxford-street, W.C., London, and all druggists throughout the world.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—This Universal Remedy now stands the first in public confidence. For coughs, asthma, and all affections of the throat, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.—A purely vegetable sweetmeat, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for intestinal or thread worms. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in tins by all Chemists.
THOMAS KEATING, London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

## BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.
A. GOLDMAN begs to inform capitalists and others in search of a really FIRST-CLASS GENERAL STORE-KEEPING BUSINESS, that being compelled to leave the district in consequence of ill-health, he now offers for POSITIVE SALE his business, the POST-OFFICE STORES, NARRABRI, established 13 YEARS.
In doing so he thinks it unnecessary to speak of the value of the business, or of the splendid opportunity a person with moderate capital and possessing business habits, undeniably has of acquiring a competency in a short time. The business has a LARGE REGULAR CONNECTION, as may be judged by the fact of its long establishment; in regard of its being remunerative, no better proof can be given than the POSITION of the RETIRING PROPRIETOR. In view of selling out, the Stock has been considerably REDUCED, and this will give additional advantages to a buyer.
A personal inspection of the business and property is invited, or full information can be obtained from the undersigned. In addition to this property there are several buildings of brick and weatherboard, including COMMERCIAL BANK, private residences, &c., and a number of VALUABLE Town and Suburban Allotments. The former are all occupied and bringing in GOOD RENTS.
LIBERAL TERMS will be given to any person wishing to treat for this valuable property, now offered for sale in one lot, or separately, if necessary.
A. GOLDMAN,
Post-office Stores, NARRABRI; or,
291, George-street, SYDNEY.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS and others.—For SALE, a first-class Photographic BUSINESS, in one of the most populous of our country towns, comprising a large Operating Gallery, fitted with side and sky lights; dark room, fitted with sink, tank, and overflow pipe; portable dark room for landscapes; printing, dressing, reception, and waiting rooms, fitted with all the requisites; a large assortment of chemicals, frames, and printing materials.
There are over 2000 negatives, including portraits and landscapes; one of Ross's No. 3 lenses, with camera and stand of best quality complete, will cut cabinet pictures. The general stock, including all the necessaries for a large printing business, cannot be excelled even in Sydney.
For full particulars apply to E. C. DAVIES, care of J. W. Small and Co., 11, Barrack-st., Sydney.

WANTED, to SELL Milk Business; 5 Cows, full milk; horse, cart. James Keane, Ann-st., S. H.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—Newspaper, Stationery, Tobacco and Cigar Business. 113, King-street East.

## HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Block of four well-built Stone HOUSES, situated in the best part of Woolloomooloo. For particulars, apply 99, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo.

ALLOTMENTS, Forest Lodge Estate, for SALE, 20s foot. RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO., Pitt-street.

FOR SALE.
COAL MINE ON THE CLARENCE RIVER.
The droghers come within one mile of the mine, which is run into the side of the range, and can be worked most inexpensively. The above offers a sure fortune, as the coal is of superior quality.
Samples of the coal may be seen at our Stores, Circular Quay.
HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN.
Pitt-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, 2 HOUSES, and corner Allotment Land. Myrtle-street. 19, Myrtle-street, Shepherd's-pad.

FOR SALE, Freehold PREMISES, Woolloomooloo; good building site. Collis, 205, Parramatta-street.

## STOCK AND STATIONS.

MAGNIFICENT CATTLE STATION.
BURNETT DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.
6000 Head of Cattle (more or less), including 2000 Store Bullocks, from 2 to 6 years old.
G. F. WANT has received instructions to sell, privately, the above valuable property.
Further information may be obtained at The Pastoral Exchange, 273, George-street, Sydney.

BREEDING EWES.
For SALE, 5000, 4 and 5 years
1500 Maidens,
in lamb by Bayley rams.
ETTERSHANK, EAGLESTONE, and CO.

FOR SALE.
12 (twelve) Durham Bulls, from 12 to 18 months old
2200 Maiden Ewes
2000 Full-mouthed ditto.
Apply to G. M. PITT, Greville's Rooms, Sydney.

FOR SALE.
REALLY FIRST-CLASS SHEEP STATION, NOGOA RIVER, LEICHHARDT DISTRICT.
LAKE SALVATOR (80 miles from Springsure), having frontage of 17 miles to both sides of the Nogoa River, which gives a NEVER-FAILING SUPPLY OF RUNNING WATER. The country is of the most fattening description, with abundance of saltbush.
Improvements consist of good dwelling-house, wool-shed, drafting yards, sheep yards, horse paddocks, dog-proof ram paddock; sheep paddocks—one of 3000 acres, and one of 7000 acres.
FAIRVIEW (27 miles from Lake Salvator), adjoins MANTUAN DOWNS, and consists of undulating downs, quite equal in character to that well-known property, now in the occupation of Mr. Macansh. Mr. Landsborough, the explorer, in a letter to the Governor of Queensland, described FAIRVIEW as one of the best sheep-walks in Queensland.
The improvements on the run consist of 5-room dwelling-house, kitchen, woolshed, men's huts, horse paddock, DAMS, good well near the house, stockyard, &c., &c.
The above stations are for SALE, with about 10,600 sheep, principally first-class breeding ewes.
Inspection of the property is solicited.
For further particulars, apply to
MORT and CO.

CRYSTAL BROOK, MARANOA DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.
For SALE, the above very complete property, consisting of three blocks, known as DARKWATER, MOUNT OGILVIE and BUNDARA, together with 8500 SHEEP and all necessary improvements.
For full particulars apply to
MORT and CO., Phillip-street. Circular Quay.

FOR SALE, 1000 STORE BULLOCKS, 2 years upwards; and 10,000 mixed SHEEP. For particulars apply to RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street.

PRELIMINARY ADVERTISEMENT.
CLEAR HILL STATION, on the Billabong, Murrumbidgee District.
The undersigned is honoured with instructions from the proprietor, the Honorable Sir Francis Murphy, M.L.C., to SELL the above valuable squatting property, which—
If not sold privately, will be offered at auction, after sufficient time has been afforded intending buyers to inspect.
The stock consists of 24,500 sheep, of which 13,000 ewes are to lamb this season, 100 cattle, and some horses. The wool always fetches a very high price—to 2s 6d in December last, creek washed.
The country is between the celebrated Nowranie and Goonambil runs, has nine miles frontage to the Billabong, 14 large dams and tanks giving an abundant supply of water to all parts of the run. The fencing is complete and durable, the improvements excellent, and the purchased land comprises 1750 acres.
There is no better squatting property in the market at the present time, and purchasers can have the fullest particulars on application to
JOHN GEO. DOUGHARTY (successor to Kay and Butchart).

# NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12.

THE PRESIDENT took the chair at twenty-five minutes past 4 o'clock.

PAPERS.
Mr. SAMUEL laid upon the table a despatch respecting the action taken to discourage kidnapping in the Pacific. Ordered that the document be printed.

DAM AT LIVERPOOL.
Mr. HOLT asked the Vice-President of the Executive Council,—"If it is the intention of the Government to repair the dam at Liverpool or to construct a new dam at Kangaroo or Tom Ugly's Points?"

ADJOURNMENT.
Mr. SAMUEL, in reply, stated that it was the intention of the Government to repair the dam at Liverpool.
Mr. HOLT moved the adjournment of the House in consequence of this answer, and called attention to the serious damage that had accrued from the bursting of this dam. One of the principal families in the colony had to rise in the middle of the night with the water up to their chins, whilst the railway at Glenfield, a few miles from Liverpool, was inundated. It had now been proposed, and the money had been voted, to raise this dam three feet. He believed the consequence of such a change would be to wash away the railway for some miles. Before the Government proceeded thus to raise the dam, they should take the opinion of the Engineer-in-Chief for Railways to ascertain from him what would be the effect of raising it as proposed. He (Mr. Holt) was sure it would be disastrous in the extreme. It was a serious matter not only to risk the large amount of property involved, but also a number of valuable lives. The dam so raised would not stand an hour.
Mr. SAMUEL stated that, before the Government incurred the expense for raising the dam, he was quite certain every inquiry would be made to ascertain whether it was or was not likely to have the injurious effect anticipated by Mr. Holt. It was not the dam that gave way during the late floods, but the approaches to the dam on the Moore Park side, and this caused breaches with the dam itself.
The motion for adjournment was put and negatived.

MESSAGES.
The PRESIDENT reported the receipt of messages from the Legislative Assembly, notifying that the Assembly had agreed to the Council's amendments in the City Properties Leasing and Improving Bill, the Sydney Town Hall Site Bill, and the Cohen's Estate Bill.

PUBLIC VEHICLES REGULATION BILL.
Mr. DARLEY moved that this bill be now read a third time.
Mr. J. CAMPBELL protested against the third reading of the bill as injurious to the Corporation of the city, which would lose between £2000 and £3000 a-year, which had hitherto been expended in the repair of the streets. It was only lately that the Corporation was seeking power to borrow money, and how they could afford to lose such an amount he could not understand; nor could he understand how it was that the Corporation had not opposed the bill. If it was not intended that the whole of the revenue to be raised by the proposed Commissioners should be expended in salaries and other expenses of their establishments, there was no provision made for the application of surplus. No doubt the vehicles of Sydney were at one time not long ago very badly managed, but a great improvement had since taken place. The Corporation ought to have control of these moneys as part of the city funds. The suburbs were no doubt entitled to a portion of them, and he would willingly agree to give them a fair share; but the suburbs had tolls from which the city derived no benefit.
Mr. OWEN thought no blame was attributable to the Government for not throwing difficulty in the way of this bill, which was much required for the convenience of the citizens of Sydney. The condition of the vehicles of this city for a long time had been worse than that of the public conveyances of any city he had ever visited. The Corporation could show no title to the fees from licensed vehicles. He believed the establishment of this Board would have a most beneficial effect.
Mr. HOLT expressed a hope that a short bill would ere long be introduced giving power to the Commissioners to hold a Court to hear all cases against licensed vehicles. This he thought might be safely done, and would prove a great public benefit. With regard to a remark by Mr. A. Campbell as to the disposal of surplus revenue, he said he had no doubt the license fees would be so modified as to be only sufficient to meet the objects for which the Board was established.
Mr. A. CAMPBELL approved of the suggestion made by Mr. Holt, and said the bill would have been more complete if such a provision had been embodied in it. It was too common a thing that people had to pay something in excess of the proper fee or quarrel with cabmen. For the protection of strangers some provision giving the board power to deal with such cases should be added to the bill. In reference to an observation by Mr. J. Campbell, he observed that it was never intended that these vehicles should pay a high fee in order to obtain funds for the repair of the streets.
Mr. PARK, in reply to the remark of Mr. Owen that the 'buses and public carriages of Sydney were the worst of any city he had visited, said it had been stated in London that the hansoms and four-wheelers here were equal to anything of the kind there, and they were quite equal to the same class of vehicles in Paris.
Mr. DARLEY said that the suggestion made by Mr. Holt, and supported by Mr. Campbell, had not escaped his attention, and he had been upon the point of sketching out a clause to meet the requirements in this respect. But such insuperable difficulties had presented themselves that he had been compelled to abandon the idea. Powers of inflicting fine and imprisonment would have to be conferred upon persons other than those holding a court of justice. Such a court also to be efficacious should be held daily, which would impose a very serious duty on the Commissioners. Still he did not say that a supplementary Act might not be brought in to deal with the matter. But at present, until the working of the Act had been tested, they had better not attempt to meddle any further with it. Mr. Holt had suggested that a special court, not necessarily composed of the commissioners, might be formed. But even to that plan there would be obstacles.
The bill was read a third time, passed, and returned to the Legislative Assembly.

PUBLIC GATES BILL.
The PRESIDENT reported this bill from the Assembly, and, upon the motion of Mr. SAMUEL, it was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Wednesday next.

BOWENFELS COAL MINING AND COPPER SMELTING COMPANY'S RAILWAY BILL.
Mr. DARLEY moved the third reading of this bill.
Mr. HAY moved the recommittal of the bill for the purpose of reconsidering the second clause which contained an unusual provision as to the right of the public to use this railway. He desired to give the House an opportunity of considering whether they would consent to a provision different to that in all similar bills. The proviso to which he alluded was that the railway when not in actual use by the company should be open to the public upon payment of sixpence per ton for every transit, the person seeking transit to supply his own locomotives, trucks, waggons, &c., and to load and unload the same. If the bill were committed, he should propose amendments, with a view of bringing it into conformity with previous enactments as to the charge per ton, and as to the duty of clearing off empty trucks, waggons, &c.
Mr. DARLEY said that, when this bill was introduced into the Assembly, Mr. Andrew Brown, across whose land it was proposed the railway should pass, had petitioned against it; and Mr. S. C. Brown, who had presented the petition, had, on Mr. A. Brown's behalf, moved in committee a number of amendments which had been prepared by petitioner's attorney, all of which had been assented to, and one of which contained the very passage to which Mr. Hay now objected. This sum of sixpence per ton had been assented to as a compromise. He desired the House to consider whether, after the bill had been discussed clause by clause, and amended by its opponents, it was advisable now to make an alteration in that which he was informed really was a compromise between the parties. In all the Acts cited by Mr. Hay there were several miles of railway. Here the whole line was one chain under half a mile; so that the charge of sixpence was really for the use of the entire railway.
Mr. OWEN found that in many of these bills there was a limitation of the charge, some charging 3d, and others where there was only a tramway 2d.; but in some of the more carefully drawn bills there were also clauses providing for a permission to break ground for approach to the railway, and for making necessary constructions for junction. In the Mount Pleasant Railway Act he found, however, that this was omitted. In the present as well as in all other bills of a similar kind, such a provision ought to be inserted.
Mr. DOCKER said, before re-committing the bill it ought to be shown who were the parties whose interests were affected by the bill as it stood, or with the proposed amendments. No doubt the work the promoters had in view would be a great public benefit; but who were the parties to be benefited by the use of this railway of half-a-mile. All the other railways referred to were three or four miles in length, and the charges were so much per ton per mile, so that the cases bore little analogy.
Mr. A. CAMPBELL quite agreed with Mr. Hay, that there should be some uniformity in our legislation in these matters, particularly as the interests of private parties were affected, and when any departure from the ordinary practice took place parties should not suffer because they were not before the House. Mr. Brown had written to him in favour of a proposition that out of the 6d. per ton the company under this bill would be entitled to charge to traffic on the line, he should receive a penny as toll, and that the arbitration clause be swept away. Mr. Brown also wanted to bind the company to carry a certain quantity of coal over their line periodically. He (Mr. Campbell) should not take upon himself the responsibility of moving these amendments in the bill; but he had thought it necessary to mention them as they came to his knowledge through Mr. Brown.
Mr. GORDON said he had conceived the advisability of taking some such step as that proposed by Mr. Hay, but refrained from action when he found that Mr. Brown's solicitor deemed the alterations already made in the bill sufficient to satisfy that gentleman. Mr. Brown thought that, as this railway would be travelling over his land, he should have a pull out of it as well as the company. But, on the whole, he understood Mr. Brown to be perfectly satisfied with the amendments obtained by his solicitor. Whilst admitting the desirability of having something like uniformity in these bills, he supported the third reading.
Mr. HAY, in reply to Mr. Docker, said he did not think it desirable to say he was authorised to move the recommittal of this bill. He took that course on public grounds. His object was to obtain uniformity, so that the public might not be taken by surprise in any one case. The Legislature had a perfect right to lay down conditions favourable to the public when it was giving the extraordinary right of taking the land of private individuals against their will. He (Mr. Hay) was informed that Mr. Brown's wishes were as stated by Mr. A. Campbell, but that he conceived, the matter having proceeded so far, the Legislature was not likely to satisfy him more fully. The only point he thought the House would reconsider was this matter of the charge to which Mr. Brown with others might be subjected. As to the Legislature retracing its steps and fixing a toll in favour of Mr. Brown, instead of his depending upon arbitration, he (Mr. Hay) had informed the solicitor that it was a matter in which he could not help him, as he could not vote for it. He now only asked whether the House was disposed to bring this bill into conformity with others of the same nature, and as nearly as possible under the circumstances having the same objects.
The House divided on the question that the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the question, and the majority in favour of recommittal was as under:—

Ayes, 5.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Holt | Mr. Weekes | Mr. Gordon |
| Docker | | Darley. |

Noes, 8.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Russell | Mr. Blaxland | Mr. J. Campbell |
| Busby | Park | Owen. |
| Chisholm | Hay | |

The bill was recommitted accordingly.
Clause 2.
Mr. HAY moved an amendment, to the effect that the locomotives as well as the railway should be open to the public.
Mr. DARLEY was informed that it was not the intention of the company to use locomotives of their own. He believed the Government would do the haulage at fixed rates. It would do us no harm, however, to make the amendment.
The amendment was carried.
Mr. HAY proposed a further amendment, to the effect that instead of sixpence per ton, threepence should be charged.
Mr. DARLEY thought that, assuming the House to think sixpence too much, it would probably consider threepence too little. He asked the hon. member to substitute fourpence, and moved to that effect.
Mr. SAMUEL said that possibly a very small portion of the line would be used. He thought, therefore, that threepence would be sufficient.
Mr. DARLEY withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Hay's amendment was consented to.
Mr. HAY proposed, as a further amendment, the insertion of the words "that the empty trucks be conveyed on their return free of cost."
This was carried.
Mr. DARLEY moved a further amendment, to guard against the presumption that the company possessed locomotives of their own. For this purpose the words "if any such locomotives be possessed by the company" were to be added.
The clause, as amended, was then passed. The CHAIRMAN reported the bill to the House, and the third reading was fixed for the following day.

MUDGEE HOSPITAL SITE BILL.
The order of the day for the second reading of this bill being called on the bill was read a second time without debate, and, upon the motion of Mr. SAMUEL, committed.
Clause 3.
Mr. DARLEY did not understand why the Colonial Architect should be required to superintend the work. This appeared an unnecessary expense.
Mr. SAMUEL concurred with the hon. member. He moved the omission of this portion of the clause.
This was consented to, and further verbal amendments were made. The CHAIRMAN reported the bill, and the third reading was appointed for the following day.
The House at twenty-five minutes to 7 o'clock adjourned until the following day.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-seven minutes past 4 o'clock.

THE PERMANENT FORCE.
Mr. WEARNE asked the Colonial Secretary,—"1. Were the two persons at present holding the rank of hospital and provost sergeant, in the Permanent Artillery Force, members of the late New South Wales Infantry Force? 2. Were they among those who were discharged on the 31st December last? 3. Have they received the compensation voted for them by Parliament? 4. Have they been enlisted in the Permanent Artillery Force. 5. If so, was it with the approval of the officer commanding the Artillery Force? 6. Did they commence as recruits, and pass through their drills in the Artillery Force. 7. Have they been promoted in accordance with the rules laid down in the Queen's Regulations?"
Mr. PARKES replied,—1. Yes; but they do not belong to the Artillery. 2 and 3. Yes. 4 and 5. No, they are employed on the staff, and attached to the New South Wales Artillery for pay and allowances only. 6. No. 7. The Queen's regulations accord the rank of sergeant to persons performing the above duties.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL, GRENFELL.
Mr. HOSKINS, on behalf of Mr. Forster, asked the Colonial Secretary,—"With reference to the case of the Roman Catholic school at Grenfell, alluded to in his question numbered 3 on the business paper of Wednesday, February 12, and the answer thereto by the Secretary for Lands. 1. Has any report yet been received from the Inspector? 2. If so, to what effect, and what course do the Government, or the Council of Education, intend taking in the matter?"
Mr. PARKES replied,—Some little delay took place in this matter in consequence of the change of inspectors at the beginning of the year. Mr. Huffer, the new inspector for the Bathurst district, visited Grenfell, and reported on the 20th of February. That report was considered by the Council of Education on Monday week, when a decision was arrived at, which was confirmed at the meeting of the Council on Monday last. Mr. Huffer reported 650 children of school age at Grenfell. Of these 300 are on the roll of the Public school, 160 on the roll of the Roman Catholic school; and upwards of one hundred are attending private schools. He expressed an opinion that the Public school might be made to accommodate 350 children. Mr. Huffer's report was considered by the Council in connection with the plan prepared by the Council's architect for the Public school buildings, by which, according to the 7th regulation of the 8th March, [illegible] is only equal to 207 children. The result was that the certificate authorised by the 9th section of the Public Schools Act, was unanimously granted, all the members of the Council being present at both meetings.

WOLLONGONG GAOL.
Mr. FORSTER asked the Colonial Secretary,—"When is it probable that the papers relating to Wollongong gaol, ordered by the House on February 11, will be laid upon the table?"
Mr. PARKES said he would lay the papers on the table this afternoon.

DARLINGHURST GAOL.
Mr. BUCHANAN asked the Colonial Secretary,—"1. How many prisoners in Darlinghurst gaol have been punished for alleged feigning of insanity since 1st January, 1867, to the present time? 2. Who certified that said prisoners were feigning insanity, and who ordered them to be punished? 3. Was flogging, in any instance, and, if so, in how many instances, administered, and by whose order? 4. In how many cases since 1867, shortly after the punishment suffered for feigning insanity, have the victims been certified to have been insane, and sent to a lunatic asylum? 5. Who, in the first instance, certified that the prisoners were feigning insanity and ordered them to be punished, stating in every case the nature of the punishment; and who, after the punishment had been suffered, certified that any, and, if so, how many, of the prisoners were in reality insane, and ordered them to a lunatic asylum?"
Mr. PARKES replied,—1. Thirteen. 2. Certificates in such cases are not given; evidence is given by the visiting surgeon and other officers before the visiting magistrate, who orders the punishment. 3. None. 4. Seven. 5. I will lay a return upon the table this afternoon, giving the details of the information asked for.

SOW AND PIGS REEF.
Mr. BOOTH asked the Secretary for Public Works,—"What depth of water was there in the channel at the Sow and Pigs reef at the advertised time of the departure of the Mooltan, mailboat, viz., February 25th, 1873?"
Mr. SUTHERLAND replied: As indicated by the self-registering tide-gauge, the depth of water at the Sow and Pigs reef at 11.30 a.m. on the 25th of February last half an hour after the time originally advertised for the departure of the Mooltan from Moore's Wharf, was 25 feet 4 inches; and at 4.30 p.m. on the same day, half an hour after the time subsequently advertised for her departure, there were 25 feet 5 inches in the channel.

SUPERANNUATION ACT REPEAL BILL.
Mr. GARRETT asked the Colonial Secretary,—"When do the Government intend to proceed with the Superannuation Act Repeal Bill?"
Mr. PARKES said that no date was fixed for going on with the bill; the Government did not intend to proceed with any other business until the Legislative Council Bill had been disposed of. They would then go on with the Superannuation Bill.

PUBLIC GATES BILL.
On the motion of Mr. FARNELL, the Public Gates Bill was read a third time, passed, and an order was made for its transmission to the Legislative Council for its concurrence.

SOW AND PIGS SHOAL.
Captain ONSLOW moved,—"That there be laid upon the table of this House, copies of all papers and correspondence between the Admiralty Surveyor, Marine Board, and others, with the Government, respecting the deepening of the channels near the Sow and Pigs Shoal." The motion was agreed to.

DENILIQUIN AND MOAMA RAILWAY COMPANY'S INCORPORATION BILL.
Mr. HAY moved,—"1. That the bill to incorporate the Deniliquin and Moama Railway Company be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report. 2. That such Committee consist of Mr. Farnell, Mr. Burns, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Macleay, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Cunneen, and the mover." The motion was agreed to.

CLAIM OF MR. A. BROWNE AND PARTY.
Mr. GARRETT, on behalf of Mr. Robertson, moved,—"That there be laid upon the table of this House copies of all papers connected with the claim of A. Browne and party for two leases of auriferous land near Two-mile Flat Gold-field, Gulgong, and all papers relating to objections thereto."
The motion was agreed to.

PAPERS.
Mr. PARKES laid on the table papers relating to Wollongong gaol; a statement showing the amount of Border duties collected during the month of February, with details as to how much was collected at one place; also, papers showing the number of cases of feigned insanity in Darlinghurst gaol.
It was ordered that the documents be printed.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL BILL.
On the motion of Mr. PARKES, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole for the further consideration of the Legislative Council Bill.
When the committee adjourned, the 16th clause was under discussion, having been amended to read as follows:—
"The registrar of every electoral province shall during the week ending on the last day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four and in the corresponding week of each succeeding year make out alphabetical lists according to the form in 6th schedule hereto of all persons qualified to vote at elections in such province and whose names appear on the lists of certificates in such registrars' possession And such list shall be compiled and arranged as nearly as may be in like manner as electoral lists under the Electoral Act of 1858 and all the provisions of that Act which relate to the revision of such lists by Revision Courts and to the rolls to be constructed from such lists shall so far as the same are applicable and are not inconsistent with this Act be applied to Council lists and rolls under this Act."
Mr. GARRETT moved the insertion of the word "collected" between the words "lists shall be" and "compiled," in the seventh and eighth lines of the clause. The committee had affirmed that the franchise should be the same as that for the Legislative Assembly, and his amendment would have the effect of making the mode of preparing the electoral lists the same. The clause had been debated at such length that he need not discuss the question further.
The amendment was negatived on the following division:—

Ayes, 14.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Buchanan | Mr. Macleay | Mr. Teece | |
| Hoskins | Terry | Robertson | |
| Bennett | Moses | Burns | Tellers. |
| Garrett | Oakes | Phelps | |
| Warden | Webb | | |

Noes, 16.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Parkes | Mr. Stewart | Mr. Scholey | |
| Farnell | Dodd | De Salis | |
| Butler | Combes | Taylor | Tellers. |
| Sutherland | Hay | Tunks | |
| Innes | Booth | | |
| Raphael | Grahame | | |

Mr. GARRETT moved that the word "collected" be inserted after the word "compiled," in the fifth line as printed.
Mr. PARKES said the committee had debated the whole question of self-registration on the 10th clause, and they had debated it, as he understood, by agreement, as nearly as any agreement could be come to, in connection with a question of this kind. It was proposed by the hon. gentleman opposite, and assented to by him (Mr. Parkes), to take the whole discussion on the 10th clause. It was affirmed, after a long debate, that this principle should be a part of this bill. It was now proposed to insert the principle of collecting the rolls, in direct contradiction to what had previously been done. This would be an act of absurdity

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little short of self-stultification, and he could scarcely suppose that the committee would do that until he saw it done.

Mr. ROBERTSON said, the hon. gentleman who had just sat down, had chosen to disregard what had been done in the earlier portion of the debate, when the committee had arrived at the opinion that the electors of the Legislative Council should be the electors of the Legislative Assembly. He admitted certainly that afterwards the committee had affirmed the principle of self-registration, a principle in direct contradiction, but there were then a smaller number of members present. The hon. member for Camden had now very properly moved a resolution giving the committee an opportunity of determining what the committee meant with regard to the question which had produced these antagonistic divisions. It could not be denied that this was a question that should now engage their attention. We had to determine, so far as we could determine, whether we should have the collection of the rolls, as heretofore, at the public cost, or whether we should have a system of self-registration. Were we to leave the registration of votes in the hands of those who had peculiar interests or sectarian purposes to serve, or should we have the whole of the people of the country on our rolls to elect our members of Parliament. He dared say that in the city of Sydney a great many people would register their votes. Unquestionably, all members of sectarian associations, all hangers on to Government; all who had some personal or peculiar desire to use their power of the franchise would register their votes, but we might depend upon it that a large number of those classes who seldom went up to record their votes except upon great questions which agitated and affected the welfare of the country, would not register them. This large class of people who were not ordinarily in the habit of recording their votes, would, when any great question arose, find themselves unable to exercise their political privileges, because they had failed to register their votes. He had seen in the city of Sydney an election, involving the question of the unseating of a Minister decided by 1100 or 1200 electors out of a constituency of 10,000. Much less would those who had not taken the trouble to vote, take the trouble to register themselves for the electoral roll three or four times before they might be called upon to vote. The registration fee of one shilling was a mere bagatelle, and would not interfere with any man who cared for his vote. But from neglect they would not register their votes, and when an election came, they would lose their privilege to vote. But the city of Sydney was the worst possible point to argue this from. Any one who knew the country and country life would know how great would be the inconvenience arising there from personal registration. The inconvenience would be so great that it would exclude from the electoral roll a large majority of our landed proprietary, our squatting proprietary, our farmers, shepherds, and labouring men, and indeed many of all classes of the people. He challenged hon. members representing country constituencies to say that it would not be so. He believed there was a patriotic desire to serve the country, and that our farmers, our landed proprietors, our squatters, and our people throughout the length and breadth of our land, did make efforts to give their votes, though many thousands failed in doing that even. But what should be said when these people were called upon not only to do this, but be called upon to register themselves every year? Those who wanted to see the people of the country, and the working classes especially, fairly represented, would give their vote against this proposition. He did not want to make any charge, nor had he made any charge against the Government that they desired to do aught that was wrong in this matter. But they had not laid down this registration as one of the leading principles of their measure. He asked hon. gentlemen not to be dragged through the mire by any set of men, or be drawn into taking any course that should deprive the country of a fair representation of the people at the time of some great general election. He wanted any appeal that should be made to the people to be a real appeal to them. He wanted no means of arrangement or of connection with associations. If he lost his seat, he should not go crying over it, but he should at all events like the decision to be made on a fair basis, and not by the hole and corner machinery of self-registration. Besides this the people understood our present system, so why should it be departed from. He made these remarks in no spirit of antagonism to the Government, but solely to draw attention to what the committee was about to do. More particularly did he appeal to the hon. member for Tenterfield to say whether by this system of registration a large number of that hon. member's constituents would not be disfranchised. Let that hon. member or any other hon. member representing a country constituency, being a man of intelligence, and acquainted with the peculiarities of the interior, rise in his place and say that this would not be the case, and then he would be inclined to believe it. But he was sure that there would be nothing of the kind, for the supporters of this system followed the hon. Colonial Secretary more like sheep than like men of intelligence. It was said that carrying this amendment would be inconsistent with their former vote; but he cared very little for that, as what they had to do in this committee was to bring about a result that would be most conducive to the benefit of the community, and it was in that spirit that he should vote for the amendment.

Mr. PARKES was sorry to hear the hon. member for Sydney West deal in so many loose inaccuracies, and still more to hear him repeat them so often. These inaccuracies were that the question of the franchise was settled in a large House after an important debate, whilst that of registration was decided by a small House. As it happened, the very reverse was the fact, for the franchise was settled by the narrow majority of one, in a house of 31 members, on the first occasion, and, on the second occasion, by a majority of 2 in a House of 32 members. Whilst this had been the case the self-registration clause had been carried in a house of 42 members, the numbers being 23 to 19, so that the registration was decided in a House one-third larger, and by a majority double that which carried the franchise. In the face of this he would ask if such a statement as had been made by the hon. member for Sydney West was what the House had a right to expect from a member of the experience of that hon. gentleman. Then as to that hon. gentleman's talk of there being two decisions of the committee conflicting with each other, nothing of the kind had taken place. The decision on the franchise in no way interfered with the way in which the machinery for recording that franchise should be worked. The franchise might be of the most restricted character, or it might be universal suffrage, and yet the machinery for recording it might be the same. The one decision gave the power to vote, but that had nothing to do with the way in which the vote should be recorded; the franchise was one thing, but the means by which that vote should be recorded, was another, and a very different thing. But what was really asked now was that the committee should give a vote directly in the teeth of the vote came to the other night, after a debate lasting through the whole of one if not two nights. And he had to complain of hon. members who after having entered into a compact to take the whole discussion on the 10th clause, now opened up the matter at every turn; at a time when no person had expected any discussion of the kind, and when many hon. members in favour of the system were absent from the House. He was much afraid that those persons who were particularly anxious to nurse the electors into their duties were they who would wheedle the electors out of their votes; whilst they who would inculcate a spirit of independence amongst the voters were the men who would wish them to depend throughout upon their own intelligence and exertions. No nation was safe in the possession of rights unless it would look after those rights; and certainly it must be a poor people indeed that required to have its rights looked after by the hon. member opposite. Compel men to secure votes for themselves, and they would give their votes only to those who in their opinion will serve the country. In this way the system of self-registration was calculated to foster a spirit of reliance and independence throughout the electoral body. There could not be a question of it, and as far as he was concerned he would be prepared to take the views of the electors upon it to-morrow, and he was quite sure they would go with him.

Mr. ROBERTSON: You may have the opportunity.

Mr. PARKES: In such a case I should not go begging for votes.

Mr. ROBERTSON: Does the hon. gentleman mean to say that I did?

Mr. PARKES: I should not go begging for votes.

Mr. ROBERTSON: If the hon. member says I did, it is absolutely false.

Mr. PARKES: It was said that hon. members suffered themselves to be dragged through the dirt. He would like to know whether hon. members would not be allowing themselves to be dragged through the dirt, if they allowed themselves to be drawn from the deliberate opinions they expressed three nights ago. If there was any dragging through the dirt, it occurred when men voted against their previous decisions without giving any reason for it. The question now arose whether they were to reverse their former deliberate decision, and strike out the self-registration principle from the bill; and without going into any of the arguments (which, he contended, were unanswerable in its support), he would ask whether hon. members would take this course now, after arguing the matter fully, by arrangement, and having given a deliberate decision? If so, he would ask where this kind of thing was to end? If hon. gentlemen who in a fair matter of argument were found in a minority would never accept the decision of the majority, when was there ever to be anything like finality in the decisions of the Legislative Assembly? He asked hon gentlemen to vote against the amendment, for it was quite inconsistent with what had been done since the tenth clause was under consideration, and was an amendment which they could not vote for without being guilty of an act of self-stultification.

Mr. ROBERTSON said the hon. gentleman had insinuated that some time or other he canvassed for the votes of the electors. He had been elected 50 per cent. more times than many hon. members in that House, and he defied any one to come forward and have hardihood enough to say that he ever asked for a single vote. It was absolutely false.

Mr. HOSKINS said he was sorry to hear the remarks which had passed between the hon. Colonial Secretary and the hon. member for West Sydney. He thought it would be far better if they discussed the matter deliberately, and try to come to a decision without discussing matters involved in other clauses. The hon. Colonial Secretary had affected indignation at being asked again to consider this question of self-registration, and he had told them that the course those who were opposed to the principle of self-registration were taking was placing an impediment in the way of Parliamentary business. The hon. Colonial Secretary asked hon. members not to be guilty of self-stultification, when they were guilty of nothing of the kind. The hon. gentleman knew well, and no one better, that it was provided that in discussions in Parliament decisions should be taken upon the same subject at different times, if necessary. (Hear, hear.) He thought there were good reasons for asking hon. members to consider this question again. In the first place, several hon. members who were opposed to the principle of self-registration left the Chamber on a previous occasion because the debate was protracted to so late an hour and they could not wait any longer, on account of ill health. Then, again, there were hon. gentlemen who said upon several occasions, in his hearing, that they were opposed to the principle, and who voted on the last division with the Government and against the amendment of the hon. member for Camden. Now, one of these gentlemen sat facing him, and he told him on several occasions that he was opposed to the principle; but in consequence of the division taking place suddenly no opportunity was given of considering the vote. (Hear, hear.) It was necessary, therefore, that those who were against the principle of self-registration should have an opportunity of recording their views upon it. There were also other reasons. There were gentlemen in the Chamber who were not present when the matter was discussed before. There was one gentleman now in the Chamber who would be able to give his views upon the question as it affected the interior of the country, and that being so, and seeing that they were not asking to set aside the rules of Parliament, seeing also that the vote was taken without any discussion whatever, it was necessary that the question should be again considered. There were several gentlemen present in the Chamber when the matter was discussed last week who expressed themselves in conversation as opposed to the principle of self-registration—[Mr. ROBERTSON: Hear, hear]—but who were absent when the division took place, and it was said that the Government exerted their powers of persuasion to get them to withdraw from the Chamber. (Hear, hear.) If so it was necessary that those gentlemen should record their votes on the question. The hon. Colonial Secretary could not fail to remember that on this 16th clause there was a good deal of discussion at a very late hour, and there was not a single hon. gentleman on the Government benches who rose in his place to defend the principle of the clause which required the electors in the interior districts of the colony to get their names registered within one week in each year.

Mr. BUTLER: There is no such provision in the clause.

Mr. INNES: It was stated so the other night.

Mr. HOSKINS: It was stated, and the hon. gentleman's colleague disputed it. The clause provided that, upon a certain week in each year, the electors must wait upon the registrar.

Mr. PARKES: No.

Mr. BUTLER: Nothing of the kind.

Mr. HOSKINS: They must do this and receive a certificate that they were entitled to vote for the province. This took place in each succeeding year. [Mr. PARKES: No.] He said that the fair and reasonable interpretation of the clause was, that within a certain week in the year the registrar had to receive applications from persons who were desirous of voting and having their names on the electoral roll. These persons, upon answering certain questions received a certificate which entitled them to vote. The same thing took place in the corresponding week of each succeeding year. That was so.

Mr. BUTLER: It is really not so. Nothing like it.

Mr. HOSKINS said the hon. and learned gentleman stated what his hon. colleague dissented from. It was generally understood when the matter was discussed, that the Government would consider the matter and endeavour to give more time for an elector to register his name, and to make the Act more applicable to the wants of the country. Would any one imagine that persons residing in the far interior of the country could make it convenient within one week in the year, to call upon the registrar, produce their qualifications, and answer questions put to them in order that they might be entitled to vote.

Mr. PARKES: They were not required to do so.

Mr. HOSKINS: Then the duty of the Government would have been before proceeding to a division, to explain how these provisions of the bill could have been got over.

Mr. BUTLER: It is very plain.

Mr. HOSKINS said it seemed to him that the elector must wait upon the registrar within a given week in order to qualify themselves, and by the 14th clause he was required to answer certain questions.

Mr. BUTLER: Look at the 13th clause.

Mr. HOSKINS thought the hon. Colonial Secretary should have explained how the persons he referred to, living in the far interior of the country, were to exercise the franchise and prove their right to vote for candidates. He would explain how the clause would work in the Tumut district. There was one gentleman at Tumut who held the office of police magistrate, clerk of petty sessions, and registrar, and who also represented the gold commissioner. He held Courts periodically at Adelong as well as Tumut, and had to be away frequently from his residence in the performance of his duties. He (Mr. Hoskins) wanted to know how it was possible for persons who were entitled to vote to get their names registered. (Hear, hear.) They might go to Tumut to see the registrar, who might at the time be called away to Adelong, and a day was thus lost. They might have to return twenty or thirty miles to their residences, and call the next day, when the registrar would, perhaps, be at Upper Adelong, twenty miles from Tumut. This system would have the effect of placing the whole electoral power in regard to the Upper House in the hands of a few persons who lived in the towns, to the exclusion of the squatters, farmers, and gold diggers of the country.

Mr. BUTLER pointed out that the 16th clause simply provided that the registrar should make out a roll. Personal attendance on the part of the elector was only required when he had his name put upon the roll, and that was provided for in the 13th clause. There was no time prescribed during which he was to apply; but, on the contrary, he could apply to the registrar at any time. Hon. members spoke as if they thought these registrars would be required to travel all over the country; but there was not a word in the bill to restrict the number of registrars who might be appointed, nor could it be supposed that the number of registrars would be less convenient than the number of polling places.

Mr. PARKES: Hear, hear. Infinitely more convenient.

Mr. BUTLER denied that anything was gained by putting electors on the roll who did not vote. Thus, for instance, the number of electors who voted for Wellington was only half the number placed on the roll. The subject had been debated for two nights, and he thought settled; but hon. members now appeared as fresh as ever. At the instance of the hon. member for Camden (Mr. Garrett), the Government the other night made an arrangement by which the decision should be taken upon the tenth clause; but hon. members who were parties to that arrangement were now reopening the whole question, and it was impossible to see where the debate would end. As a matter of morals and honour, all those who were parties to that arrangement were bound to abide by it, or we had come to this state of things that we could not take the word of an hon. member of the House.

Mr. WEBB was certainly not a party to any arrangement, and he therefore could not be bound by what other hon. members might have done. When the bill was before the House on the second reading, he stated particularly that he objected to the system of self-registration which it embodied. If hon. members knew that the operation of this system would be to restrict the number of voters in the country districts, inasmuch as the labouring classes would not be able to get their names registered, that was quite sufficient to dispose of the assertion of the Colonial Secretary. When this bill was introduced it contained another objectionable feature, namely, a provision to the effect that all persons who resided in the houses of their employers should be disfranchised; but he was happy to say that the committee had wiped away that stain from the bill. This system of self-registration, however, was a blow aimed in the same direction. He contended that in some districts of the colony, the offices for registration would be so far apart that many persons who would be entitled to vote would have to go forty or fifty miles to register themselves. The labouring class could not afford the time that would be necessary, nor could the employers afford it. [Mr. BUTLER: How could they go to vote?] The polling places would be far more numerous than the registration offices, and the voters would not have so far to go. When they were required to vote there was generally some great question at issue, which would arouse the interests of the people, and induce them to go long distances to record their votes. Then elections did not take place more than once in two or three years, whilst the registration would have to take place every twelve months. The effect of the clause would undoubtedly be to disfranchise a large number of the labouring class. Then, again, he contended that the cost of keeping the registrars and their offices would amount to more than was now paid for collecting the electoral rolls for the Legislative Assembly. The machinery which this bill would call into operation was quite unnecessary. It was said that the system of registration was established in Victoria. But they had nothing like so large a territory as we had; the population was more compact than it was in this colony, and it therefore did not follow that because the system suited Victoria, it would also suit this colony. The bill was introduced as a liberal measure. He freely admitted that if it did away with nomineeism in the Upper House, and made it an elective Chamber, it would be an improvement on the present state of things. But he did not consider that this provision of self-registration was a liberal provision in any sense at all. He should record his vote in favour of the amendment moved by the hon. member for Camden.

Mr. INNES was under the impression that the question of self-registration had already been settled. It was understood that the question should be decided on the first clause relating to registration.

Mr. PARKES said that when the first clause came on for discussion the hon. member for Camden stated that, as that was the first clause in which the principle of self-registration was involved, it would be as well to test the principle on that clause, and take the debate upon it. He (Mr. Parkes) immediately said that that was a fair proposal, and he consented to it. And the arrangement was concurred in by everybody.

Mr. GARRETT admitted exactly what the Colonial Secretary said, that it was understood that the debate should be taken upon that clause. But it was not understood that everybody would be bound to the principle by that.

Mr. INNES continued: The hon. member for Camden, in moving his amendment on the clause immediately after the House went into committee that afternoon, admitted that the principle had been debated at such length that he would not trouble the House with any further remarks. But much to the disappointment of the hon. member for West Sydney, Mr. Robertson, a division was taken, and the amendment was lost, and then the question was reopened afresh. He did not now rise to discuss the question of self-registration, or the collection of the electoral lists, but to point out what was proposed by this bill. He thought it was evident that the bill had been studied but cursorily by some hon. members. There seemed to have been running in the mind of the hon. member for the Tumut, for instance, that only one week would be allowed for persons to register. He admitted that if it were so, it would be an outrageous invasion of the rights of the people; and would be a wholesale deprivation of the franchise. But the week was to be occupied by the registrar in compiling lists from the materials which had accumulated during the previous twelve months. We required to bring our attention to every word in the bill, and make ourselves thoroughly acquainted with it. The whole thing was effected in this way:—The Minister charged with the administration of the Act would forward the books of certificates, containing butts—like the telegraph books, for instance—to the registrars and deputy-registrars throughout the country. Those persons entitled to be registered were to apply to these officers to establish their right, by answering the questions on the registry papers of the provinces in which they resided, and signing their name in a book. But the thirteenth clause, or any other clause, did not fix any time during which this should be done. They could do it during the whole twelve months, and even, if necessary, by arrangement during the week in which the registrar made out his alphabetical lists referred to in the clause before the committee. The lists were to be made out annually, and from them the roll was to be compiled and revised, as referred to in the latter part of this clause. While the rolls were to be revised annually, the person who registered himself one year was registered for ever, until for some good reason he should be struck off, and there were sufficient safe-guards to prevent a person being struck off improperly. If a person ceased to reside in a province or otherwise disqualified himself, he would very properly be struck off the roll. The same provision existed in Queensland and in Victoria; and he pointed out that he had himself been struck off the roll of a district in Queensland when he came to reside in Sydney. The person, however, would get a summons to show cause why he should not be struck off; and there was provision for regulations in regard to this matter. He maintained that the time was entirely unlimited in the bill for registration, and in this respect he pointed out that the clause was almost word for word with the Victorian Act. Every facility would be afforded to every man to register himself, because wherever there was a clerk of petty sessions, a registrar of births, deaths, and marriages, or a postmaster, they might be made registrars for the purposes of this Act. He failed to see where there could be a position so isolated from which a person could not, some day or other during the year, come and have his name placed on the electoral roll. But it was only necessary to come in one year, and register once for all.

Mr. GARRETT: That is not correct.

Mr. INNES said that, as a paid law officer of the Crown, he gave it as his legal opinion.

Mr. BUTLER: It is quite correct.

Mr. INNES said that it was idle to talk about any man not being able to register himself with all these facilities without inconvenience to himself.

Mr. HOSKINS: Can the electors in Victoria register themselves all the year round?

Mr. INNES: Unless there were some express provision to prevent them from doing so, they could.

Mr. R. B. SMITH: Can you point out under what section of this bill voters, all the year round, would be able to register themselves here.

Mr. INNES: Yes, under the 13th clause. The language was without limitation. If, then, a person qualified did not register himself with all these facilities, it merely showed that he did not care a rush for the franchise, which had been called a trust or a right or both, which the bill placed within his reach. To come now to this question of disfranchisement: One would think, to hear some hon. members talk, that the Upper House was now constituted on an elective basis at least as large as that for the Assembly; whereas they all knew that the Upper House was a nominee House, and that the voice of the people was never heard in the appointment of its members. Thus it was nonsense to talk about this being a measure of disfranchisement; and he hoped the committee would not be led away by mere declamation, however loudly uttered. So long as a person attended to apply for the registration of his name, signed his name, and showed that he was possessed of the same qualification as for the Assembly, he would be entitled to be put upon the electoral roll for the Council; and as regarded facilities for registration, every facility would be given, as every post-office, every court of petty sessions, and every office of registrar of births, deaths, and marriages, would be made a registration office for votes; all the year round the elector would have the opportunity of registering, and once on the roll he would remain there until by due process of revision he was struck off. After this explanation, he trusted they would hear no more talk of obstructions and restrictions.

Mr. OAKES thought the measure had been sufficiently discussed, and that a vote ought to be come to, the more especially as they were in a kind of crisis, the Government having declared that they would do no more work until this bill was disposed of. He thought they were right in coming to that conclusion as the measure was a very important one, that ought to be dealt with at once. He had not yet spoken on this subject, but he had listened attentively to the speeches, and had weighed the matter well in his own mind, and he could not really see how this plan was to work in the interior. They talked about the poor man, but the thing cut both ways, for a capitalist in Sydney having property in Goulburn would be hardly likely to go to that distance to register his vote. Then, to his own knowledge, it would seriously affect labouring people in the interior. He could point out districts in the interior, with which he was well acquainted, where there was no post-office for a distance of 60 miles, where there was no registrar or other official capable of being intrusted with the duty of registering votes for all that distance of 60 miles. One place he could mention in particular, between Dubbo and Warren, where there was not only no official, but no magistrate, in this distance of 60 miles. There were many other places where electors would have to go forty to fifty miles to reach a post-office, and where there was no person fit to act as registrar. For this reason he must vote against the clause, the more particularly as it had been stated by some of those who supported it that its effect would be to abridge the rights of voters. As the plan must have that effect, and as he was not prepared to give his countenance to anything of the kind, he should vote against the clause.

Mr. PHELPS rose for the purpose of showing that the hon. Solicitor-General had gone to a great deal of trouble to prove the case against himself. Taking himself (Mr. Phelps) individually, if he had to register himself he would be disfranchised, and yet he considered that he was as well entitled to have a vote as any individual in New South Wales, and for these reasons—first, he held a considerable stake in the colony; next, because he had been for many years not only a colonist, but a developing colonist; in the next place, because he possessed, as even the hon. Premier would no doubt admit, some amount of intelligence. Then, again, he was a member of this House, and that was another thing that entitled him to a vote for the Upper House. Then he had the confidence of an electorate numbering some 2000 voters, and having a population of 10,000 souls, that should give him some claim to a vote. And yet what did it all come to? Just this—if he had to go once a year to register his vote, he would have to travel 1500 miles to get to the place where only would his vote be registered; then he would have 1500 miles to return, and this going and returning would take him three months, and cost him at least £100. If Parliament were sitting, he would be taken away from his duties. So that the matter stood thus—he would have to travel 3000 miles, would be put to an expense of £100, would have to waste three months' time in travelling, and would have to be guilty of a dereliction of duty to his constituents in order to register his vote. He thought this plain statement was quite sufficient to show the utter nonsense of the whole thing.

Mr. BUTLER regarded this illustration as an absurdity, because as the hon. member would most probably have to go home at some time of the year, he might seize that opportunity for registering his vote. The hon. member had only to go at any time to get his name on the roll.

Mr. ROBERTSON "No, within some particular week."

Mr. BUTLER: The hon. member was not present when the Solicitor-General explained the matter; but if the hon. member would only read the bill for himself, he would find that the 16th clause, to which he referred, did not contain one word as to what the elector was to do, but was confined entirely to what the registrar had to do. It was entirely confined to what the registrar had to do, and that was, within one week, from the butts of the certificates to make out the list, and the list being made out, it then came under the clauses of the Electoral Act as to revision. It was to be revised every year by Justices of Petty Sessions, and this took place in February, so that the list might come under revision at the same time as the list for that House. The lists were concluded in March. The thirteenth clause was as follows:—"Any person claiming to be entitled under this Act to the issue to him of a certificate in respect of any electoral province who shall apply in person to the registrar of such province for that purpose, and who shall by his answers to the questions to be put to him as hereinafter provided, establish his right to the issue to him of such certificate, and to vote in respect thereof, and who shall in the presence of such registrar sign his name in a book to be kept for the purpose, and also in the body and butt of the certificate to be issued to him, and who shall pay to such registrar the sum of one shilling, shall receive from him a certificate filled up and numbered as aforesaid, purporting to entitle such person to vote at elections within the said province of members to serve in the Legislative Council in respect of the qualifications therein stated. And such registrar shall enter in the said certificate the several particulars according to the form in the said last-mentioned schedule, and shall sign and issue such certificate to the applicant, and at the time of issuing the same enter in the butt thereof the several particulars hereby required to be stated in the certificate."

Mr. PHELPS: He must claim in person.

Mr. BUTLER: Of course he must; they all knew that, but there was no time limited for his claim. He went at any time and the only difference was that, just as under the present system his name must be made out on the roll submitted to the revision court. If he came after March, that was to say if he had not been on the roll before then it did not operate, and he had to wait for the next revision. But when once registered he was not only a voter for that year, but for life. [Mr. GARRETT: No.] The 16th clause said that the list was made out every year, but not by the person coming in and giving his name. It was revised every year and unless struck out, there the names remained. There was not one syllable in the bill to show that voters must come up every year to register. Before a man was registered he must go once to the registrar and give in his name, and the list was then made out from the butts every year. It did not say that the registrar must examine the man personally every year, he had to examine the butts and make the list out. By the bill, no man could get on the register until he went personally to the registrar, and once on, the registrar made out the list by the butts of the register, not by personal application. He defied the hon. member to point to one single expression in the bill which said that a person once registered had to go again to be registered.

Captain ONSLOW said this entirely altered the whole principle of the bill. (Hear, hear.) One strong reason given for supporting the principle was that it would stop personation; but he thought, if they had the names as for life, it would open the door to personation. (Hear, hear.) He could not understand the course the Government were taking, for this was playing fast and loose. He voted for the principle of self-registration because he thought it would put a stop to personation; but this would open the door to personation.

Mr. BUTLER: Not so.

Captain ONSLOW: A man might die, and the registrar would not know anything about it.

Mr. INNES: There is a revision court.

Captain ONSLOW: No doubt there is, but this will increase personation enormously. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. GARRETT said the hon. and learned Attorney-General made a statement without offering any argument in favour of it. He said once on the roll, always on the roll. He denied that it was so. The clause meant that the butts were to be taken for that year only. [Mr. BUTLER: Nonsense.] It was all very well to say nonsense, but if they looked at the Victorian Act they would find that it was the duty of the clerks of the different municipal bodies to send a copy of the names of the ratepayers every year to the returning-officer for the district. That was the basis of the Victorian roll, and had been adopted for years. In addition to this, those who had a residential qualification had to apply every year. [Mr. BUTLER: It is not so.] This had to be done every year by the clerks of the borough council, and that formed the basis of the electoral roll. In addition to this those who had claims for a residential qualification had to come every year. [Mr. BUTLER: Nothing of the kind.] They had to come every year. [Mr. BUTLER: Where do you find it?] If they were not to be taken every year it was practically throwing the revision into the hands of the registrar. Under the Electoral Act the list was made out for each year, and under this bill the roll for one year would be for that year only, and the effect of the measure would be to require the electors to register every year, just as they now required their names to be taken every year under the Electoral Act. He contended that under this law registration would only exist for one year. The right to vote continued only for twelve months, and to get it for a succeeding twelve months there must be a fresh registration.

Mr. BURNS said that the registrars would have to be paid by fees; and if they did not issue certificates during the year, there would be no butts from which to prepare the rolls. It was quite clear that electors should qualify annually.

Mr. HOSKINS: If not self registration would be a nullity.

Mr. BURNS believed it would. The objection to self registration would be greatly modified if an elector could get enrolled all the year round; but it was well known that persons in country towns who were invested with a little brief authority stretched it to the utmost, and the result would probably be that as the emoluments of these registrars were very small, they would not be careful of the public convenience, and an elector might have to make several applications before he succeeded in getting himself registered. The Colonial Secretary was not entitled to charge hon. members with inconsistency, for what was aimed at was, that this clause should be made consistent with a former decision of the committee, that the roll should be the same for both Houses. In Victoria, this system of registration had not worked well; and there were there two associations which were formed to look after the enrolment of the two great political parties. These electors, however, who did not take sides, and who were likely to be the best qualified to vote were, however, not looked after, and the result was likely to be that they would not be placed on the roll. The practical working of this bill in this colony would be attended with the same objectionable results, and many of the best electors, who were attending to their business in remote localities, would be left off. He failed to see any principle in this provision. What was the meaning of this self-registration? What was the object of this principle? He could see no reason for its adoption. He contended that if the Government passed the bill, with the provisions making the Upper House an elective Chamber, and allowing the present members to hold their seats for life, they would have accomplished a good deal. There were many clauses in the bill which might be cut out. If the Government carried the bill with the alterations proposed, he thought they ought to be satisfied. He should divide with the hon. member for Camden in favour of the amendment he had proposed.

Mr. BUCHANAN contended that every man had a right to the franchise. If a man was made to obey the laws, he ought to have some voice in the making of those laws. Under the Electoral Act of 1858, we took means to enable men to exercise that right. It was a right not a trust, which should be most jealously watched by every hon. member of that House, or in any House professing liberal views. He found in that House men advocating that no man should be allowed to exercise his right unless he registered his name and subjected himself to taxation. In this democratic country the right of every man to the franchise had been conceded almost unanimously, and now, after the Constitution had been in existence for some dozen years we found Parliament not only evading the right, but inflicting taxation before it was granted. It was all very well for the Colonial Secretary in his inflated style to talk about educating the people in their political duties. But he had no right to inflict taxation upon men before they were allowed to exercise a right which belonged to them. On what principle did hon. members advocate the calling into existence an aristocracy of voters? For what did this bill propose but that? He thought it was a very retrograde movement on the part of that House to invade the rights of the people. He objected to any qualification for a voter, even the qualification of six months' residence. Manhood qualification was the only qualification he would insist upon. In France the right to exercise the franchise was conceded to every man. We lived in a mixed community where a part of the population was notoriously under the ban of the priests, who did the bidding of the priests, and trembled from head to foot at the thought of disobedience. What would be the effect of this bill on that section of the community if the clause under discussion was agreed to? The priests would terrify their people to register themselves; whilst those persons who were not under such spiritual tyranny would not take the trouble to register themselves.

[A person in the Speaker's Gallery here called out, "It's a lie!" whereupon the Sergeant-at-Arms, with the assistance of a messenger, removed the gentleman from the gallery.]

Mr. BUCHANAN continued: We all knew that the priests of this body would see that all their followers registered their names, and the effect would be that, though only a small section of the community, they would swamp the House. A more disastrous result could not well be imagined. There was no question that under the household qualifications of this bill a large body of the gold miners would be disfranchised.

Mr. BAKER: It has been ruled by the Supreme Court that a tent is a dwelling-house.

Mr. BUCHANAN: In any case a great many of the gold miners would be disfranchised, as they would be unable to get away to enrol themselves. He maintained that all that had been said by the hon. Attorney-General about once being sufficient to get the names upon the registrar's roll was a fallacy. The hon. gentleman had erroneously construed the 16th clause, which he (Mr. Buchanan) contended required that registration should be done every year. The clause provided that the lists under this bill should be compiled and arranged as nearly as may be in like manner as electoral lists under the Electoral Act of 1858. These were compiled every year. If the lists under this bill were not compiled in accordance with that Act, they would not be legal; and if they were compiled in accordance with it, they must be done yearly. But these arguments of the Government were mere quibbling. This system was an invasion of the rights of the people of the country, and he was glad that he had been there that night to protest against it.

Mr. BAKER said that as he had previously expressed his opinion with respect to the principle contained in this clause, he should not have troubled the House with any remarks were it not for something that had fallen from the last speaker and the one that had preceded him. It had been said most emphatically by the hon. member for the Western Gold Fields that the persons whom they mutually represented, the gold miners of the country, would be to a large extent disfranchised if this clause were carried into effect. He (Mr. Baker) entirely dissented from that view. One of the reasons that had induced him to support this clause was that he believed it would tend to give the gold-miners greater opportunities than they had at present for enrolling themselves as electors. It was well known that the electoral rolls on the gold-fields were taken most imperfectly. The miners lived in isolated huts and tents, and not in rows of houses as in the city. Many of them were single men, and shut up their huts in the morning, went away to their work, and only returned at 5 or 6 o'clock in the evening. The collector of the roll went round in the day, and naturally enough found many of these persons out. He perhaps went a second time, or a third time if a painstaking man; but he would most likely invariably find these men away. The consequence was that this class of persons was left off the electoral rolls by dozens and hundreds, and became disfranchised. He had known hundreds of these persons, who on the day of election found that their names were not on the roll. Under this system of registration, a miner when he went into town would make it his business to call at the post-office or whatever place should be appointed as the registry office, and have his name registered, and in this way obtain a certificate that would ensure him his right to a vote. Certainly this system of registration would be a great benefit to him as compared with the existing enrolment of electors. Before he had any idea about this bill being introduced, he had spoken to very many miners, who were all in favour of self registration. It might be said that there was a provision under the present Act for getting on the roll if the name were left off; but there were so many cases of mistakes, and men were so likely to take it for granted that their name was on the list that usually no trouble was taken over the matter. As to the charge of 1s, he quite concurred that there should be no fee paid, and if the bill were recommitted he should vote against the charge. Two objections had been urged by the hon. member for Tumut, but the first had been answered by the Solicitor-General, who had clearly shown from the bill itself that an elector could register his vote at any time, and was not confined to any limited period whatever. The Attorney-General gave a similar opinion, and he was quite satisfied to take the word of these two learned gentlemen on what was a mere question of law. The other objection was met by its being shown that any number of registrars might be appointed—the Postmaster, the Registrar of Births, the Clerk of Petty Sessions, and it might be, the Mining Registrar; and surely these would give facilities for registration, whilst the many advantages which the self-registration would give to the community more than counterbalanced any of the minor objections which had been put forward, even though they had not been answered. On these grounds, he should give his vote for the clause.

The amendment of Mr. GARRETT to insert the word "collected," was then put, and negatived on the following division:—

Ayes, 19.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Robertson | Mr. Oakes | Mr. Lackey |
| Lord | Moses | Hannell |
| Burns | Garrett | Lucas |
| Warden | Macleay | G. B. Smith } |
| Buchanan | Perry | Single } Tellers. |
| Bennett | Webb | |
| Hoskins | Phelps | |

Noes, 23.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Parkes | Mr. Neale | Mr. Abbott |
| Butler | Grahame | Campbell |
| Farnell | Scholey | Greville |
| Innes | Fitzpatrick | Tunks |
| Hay | Baker | De Salis |
| Rodd | Forster | Creed } |
| Hurley (Nar.) | Cunneen | Taylor } |
| Stewart | Nowlan | Tellers. |

Captain ONSLOW was in favour of registration, but, with the interpretation put on this clause by the Attorney-General, he thought he would be justified in voting against it. He should like to know if the hon. Colonial Secretary held the same opinion as his colleague, the Attorney-General!

Mr. FORSTER admitted that there were some points in the details that did not meet his approval, but still he did not think that because that was the case that the friends of registration as a principle should vote against the clause because he did not agree with some particular portion of it. No doubt there should be more than one registrar for every district, and the friends of registration would endeavour to make it as complete as possible. As to registration for life, this clause did not touch the question at all, for it referred solely to what the registrar had to do in making up the roll. It would be quite easy afterwards to put in a provision that there should be a fresh registration every two or three years, but under this clause that point was not in any way involved. Seeing that, he had given his vote on the last occasion, and should give it also on the entire clause.

On the motion of Mr. PARKES, the clause was further amended by the insertion of the words after the word "arranged," in the fifth line, "and the Council roll for such provinces shall be compiled therefrom." The clause was also verbally amended by the insertion of the words "and rolls respectively" in the sixth line, after the word "lists."

Captain ONSLOW: I will once more ask the Colonial Secretary whether he and his colleagues are of the same opinion.

Mr. BUCHANAN: They are bound to be.

Captain ONSLOW: He does not seem inclined to give an answer.

Mr. PARKES said, if he understood what the hon. gentleman stated, he wished to know what his view was. His view was that of the Attorney-General. What he understood his hon. and learned colleague to say was that when any elector was placed on the register, his name remained available for making out the other lists, if there was no reason shown why he should be removed. The names which were on the roll remained in type in the Government printing office year after year if the qualification was not disturbed, which would be found out by the registrar or registrars. The list would be made out from that; new applicants would be registered, and those who were on the list already would not be removed unless there was some valid reason why they should be removed.

Captain ONSLOW thought he should certainly be justified now in voting against the clause. He was in favour of self-registration, and gave as a good reason for it that it would prevent personation; but this would encourage it. (Hear, hear.) How was it possible for registrars in districts six or eight times as large as our present electorates to say who was dead or who removed from the province.

Mr. LUCAS said that under this system a man might register himself many times under different names, and no one would know him. If they wanted to get anything by self-registration, they must register every year. (Hear, hear.)

The clause as amended was agreed to on a division of 24 to 20.

Clause 17—"Governor to issue writs in certain cases" was passed.

Clause 18—"President to issue writs to fill vacancies," was proposed.

Mr. GARRETT advised the postponement of the clause until the question of retirement by rotation was settled. It was just possible that the committee might not agree to the system of retirement by rotation.

Mr. FORSTER wondered the Government did not get rid of this rubbish about declaring vacancies. It certainly appeared to be a mere formality, which was used on some occasions and not on others. The vacancies must occur whether we declared them or not—as, for instance, in the case of the death of a member.

Mr. LUCAS hoped the Colonial Secretary would postpone the clause.

Mr. PARKES could not conceive that there were more than five hon. members opposed to this principle of rotatory retirement, which existed, he believed, wherever there were two elected Legislatures. However, as it was not desirable to have a prolonged debate on the subject at the present stage, he would consent to the postponement of the clause. With regard to what fell from the hon. member for Illawarra, he imagined that it was necessary to declare seats vacant as a means of placing the House officially in possession of the requisite knowledge of the facts. A fact might be known generally, but it would not be known officially unless placed on its records in some way. This method was a simple one. It would place matters beyond dispute, if there were anything disputable about them.

Mr. FORSTER had always been opposed to the principle of voluntary retirement, and regarded it as utterly illogical and ridiculous, although convenient as a means of blinding the eyes of the public to the absurdity of having two Houses.

The clause was postponed.

Clause 19. "If no President, Governor to issue writs."

Clause 20. "Returning-officers for electoral provinces."

Clause 21. "Returning-officers and other officers to make declarations"—were agreed to.

Clause 22 "Questions to voters"—was verbally amended on the motion of Mr. GARRETT; and the clause as amended was agreed to.

Clause 23. "Constitution Act, sections 18 and 19 and Electoral Act of 1858 sections 34 to 42 to 45 47 to 49 51 to 85, inclusive, adopted so far as applicable," was submitted.

Mr. FORSTER moved the omission of the words "to the Committee of Elections and Qualifications and petitions against returns." His object was to have disputes respecting elections submitted to a court of law instead of to a Parliamentary committee. They were aware that in England a new principle had been introduced—that was the principle of submitting to a court of law a question as to whether an election was right or not, or whether a person was qualified or not. Those were obviously legal questions. The old practice left them, probably for very good reasons, for the Parliament itself to determine. But it was evident that such questions must be demoralising to the Assembly, and the decisions of a committee were liable to be influenced by considerations which had nothing to do with the merits or justice of the case. Decisions were liable to be influenced by party considerations. He wished to guard himself against saying that any reform of the kind proposed was peculiarly called for from any incorrect decisions on the part of committees of that House. He thought the committees of that House would bear favourable comparison with committees of the House of Commons. [Mr. ROBERTSON: Or with the Supreme Court.] Or with the Supreme Court. But he thought there would be less liability to an unjust judgment being given by a Court of law than there would be by a committee of such a body as that House. And was it not obvious that so long as we retained courts of law, we were bound to have some confidence in their giving proper decisions in matters of this sort.

Mr. GARRETT wished to propose an amendment in a previous part of the clause, namely, the insertion of the words, "the nomination of candidates," after the word "respecting" in the fourth line. He objected to the proposed system of close nomination. And although the principle was dealt with more fully in a subsequent clause, it was necessary, if the principle was not to be adopted, to make the proposed alteration in the present clause.

Mr. ROBERTSON suggested that the clause should be postponed.

Mr. PARKES said that so far as he was himself concerned he should prefer open nomination. But many persons thought it would be better to have close nomination, in order to do away with the noise and tumult which occurred at elections. He did not care much whether close or open nomination was adopted, as he did not think any great principle was involved in the question. He would rather have all elections conducted openly, but he did not wish in any way to influence the decision of the House as to how nominations should be made.

Captain ONSLOW thought the Colonial Secretary was very much inclined to do what the House wanted him to do; he wanted the bill passed in any shape, so that it could be sent to the Council, and be rejected, and a cry to the country got up. With regard to the amendment proposed by the hon. member for Illawarra, he thought there were strong objections to referring questions concerning elections to the Supreme Court. He did not wish to say anything against the present Judges, but when we had the Colonial Secretary and his colleagues confessedly admitting that they were not fit to make nominations to the Upper Chamber, how were they fit to nominate the Judges? He thought they ought to consider well before they decided the question as to whether election disputes should be submitted to a committee of that House or to the Supreme Court. He thought it would be better to postpone the clause for consideration.

Mr. FORSTER withdrew his amendment.

Mr. GARRETT said that he did not think there had been any complaint of the proceedings at public nominations. Hon. members might say that public meetings could be held under the proposed system; but at the open nominations electors would see the candidates altogether, and be able to judge from their manner of speech and otherwise which was the best man.

Mr. PARKES said he thought there were sound reasons in favour of the provisions of the bill. The hon. member himself, he thought, had unconsciously given one or two strong reasons in favour of it. He had said if the candidates appeared on the hustings they were seen, their manner of address, their power of speech, and that the electors could judge of them accordingly. These things were very apt to mislead, if the electors only judged by appearances. Some persons might have the faculty of speech, of addressing a crowd of persons, while others greatly their superiors might appear very shy and awkward, and yet make very much the better representatives of the two classes. The electors ought to choose from a great deal more than the appearance of the candidates. They ought to choose candidates for what they had done, or for what they knew them to be capable of doing. Every advantage which was given by the open system of nomination would be given by this proposed system. The electors could hold meetings just as they did now to see and hear candidates, just as publicly as on the hustings. He should be sorry to quote the example of the Municipal Council of Sydney, still the elections which were conducted under the system of close nomination had as popular a character as under the open system of nomination. He thought the mode proposed in the bill would tend more to public order and quietness.

Mr. FITZPATRICK should sustain the amendment of the hon. member for Camden with all his power. It was notorious that by the practice of close nomination that many persons of the same name had been nominated with the view of deceiving the citizens. The open system of nomination had many advantages. The evils of our present system were not in the nomination. He did not think that a constituency was likely to be misled by the appearance of the candidates. He thought it was exceedingly desirable that the electors should know as much as they could of the candidates who appeared before them.

Mr. LUCAS said he believed it was desirable that constituencies and candidates should meet face to face. By this close mode of nomination the people could never see them, never be able to ask them any questions. The candidates would have no promises to make; but whether that was an advantage he doubted. Candidates should go to the hustings, because that was the only way the people had of giving their opinion by show of hands. If it was decided by the Returning Officer that the show was in favour of one candidate the electors could appeal against that decision. By means of this system of close nomination, and of different persons being nominated of the same name, he believed that two or three members had got into the City Council who would not otherwise have got there. As to the people being misled by an able speaker on the hustings he was astonished at what had fallen from the Colonial Secretary. That was often the only way the public had to decide which was the best man.

Mr. FORSTER said that the reasons in favour of open nomination disappeared to a great extent when it was brought into operation in an election for a constituency extending over a large area, because the advantages were not enjoyed by the greater part of it. If there was any advantage to be derived from producing a candidate before the people that advantage ought to be enjoyed by the whole of the district. What we were now considering was whether a certain benefit was not obtained by open nomination. He gave up the argument altogether that it was an old English practice. The argument of the Colonial Secretary went to this—that he objected to the use of speech as a means of Government, and the assertion of the principle that it was better to judge of a man from what he had done than from what he said.

Mr. PARKES: What I said was that if the people judged from what was said on the hustings, they were likely to be misled.

Mr. FORSTER: What other means were there of judging of a candidate except from what he said? The candidate might be a new man with great powers of speech, though he really might have done nothing, and had consequently no means of making himself known to the public; whilst some old man, who had worn himself out, and got rid of all the good that was ever in him, would have all the advantage of being known from what he had done. But the hon. member's argument was opposed to the essential system of Parliamentary government; for, whatever might be said of long speeches wide of the question under discussion, still talk was necessary to government, as it was essentially carried on by talk. Suppose they applied the same principle to everything, what would be the use of speeches in that House? The very principle of open nomination was to place the candidate in a position to illustrate this great point in Parliamentary government, by showing that he was able to give expression in words to the faith that was in him. This indeed was the abstract principle at the bottom of open nomination, enabling the electors to judge of the speaking power of the candidates that came before them. He did not wish to say that good and faithful men might not be found who had not this talking power; but this power was essentially necessary in some positions. It was the very basis of existence of a Ministry, for what would any Ministry be if it had not in its number this power of talking? There must be some amongst them to expound and explain the intentions of the Ministry, and to show the people what was meant. The whole principle of responsible government was at the root of this practice, and he had heard nothing on the other side that in any way amounted to a reason for following a contrary course. Besides, this they all knew, that it was a practice at elections to set forth a number of calumnies against candidates, and this open nomination gave the person slandered the power to call the parties to account, and to challenge them to make good their statements.

Mr. STEWART: Perhaps he would not be heard.

Mr. FORSTER: A portion of the public would always hear him, and if he challenged his slanderers to the proof, and they failed to come forward, that would go a long way to show that the candidate was an honest man, and that the others were rogues and liars. Though he did not adopt old English practices merely because they happened to be so; yet when they were good he saw no reason why they should be departed from, without cause were shown for so doing.

Mr. BURNS said the last member had no right to assume that, if the nomination were in writing, the candidate would not meet the electors, for the contrary would be the case. Close nomination was now adopted in England, whilst in Victoria, where the principle was in force, the candidate invariably met the electors to explain his views.

Mr. INNES pointed out the waste of time in this discussion. The course which it was proposed to take in no way controlled the matter as far as discussion was concerned. He hoped they would go to division at once, in order to save time.

Mr. ROBERTSON expressed his surprise at the suggestion of the hon. Solicitor-General that they should come to a decision at once upon a matter of so much importance without sufficient discussion. He hoped hon. members who wished to express an opinion would do so. He had always thought that open nomination meetings was a most important and valuable system in the interests of the people. No one had risen in his place to show what necessity there was for the change, or that this would be an improvement.

Captain ONSLOW said the Government were wasting their time with this bill. He was surprised at Ministers saying this was a matter of no importance. He thought it was a matter of great importance. If the Government did not care, why did they bring in the bill? (Hear, hear.) Open nominations were of very little use in the country districts, where comparatively few electors would attend, although they might be of value in the city.

Mr. PARKES said the hon. member for Camden seemed extremely annoyed at the Government for going on with this bill. He seemed to forget that it had been read a second time by 33 to 17; and that, had there been a call of the House, there would have been a more emphatic majority. The Government were answerable for what they considered public business, and if hon members thought they ought to be called to account, they could call them to account. The Government had the people with them on the bill, and if they stopped there until July they would certainly push the bill through. They had a large majority of the representatives of the people in favour of the bill. (Hear, hear.) The tactics and obstruction of the opponents of the bill so delayed public business that the Government could not get on. Surely they might give the Government credit for doing what they believed was necessary in the interests of the people. They considered it necessary to go on with the bill, and forward it as soon as possible to the other Chamber for consideration. He had been assured by several hon. gentlemen of the other House, that in their opinion the bill ought to pass.

Mr. GARRETT rose to order. This reference to the other Chamber was highly disorderly (hear, hear), and contrary to the rules of Parliament.

Mr. PARKES: I have only taken this course after references have been made several times to the other Chamber. He had been taunted time after time with the fact that the Upper House would not pass the bill.

Mr. BUTLER: And that we knew it.

Mr. PARKES: Surely these references ought to have been stopped in the first instance.

Mr. ROBERTSON: One disorder does not justify another, and it was no excuse for the hon. gentleman to say that some one else was guilty of disorder.

Mr. PARKES maintained that on the merits of the question raised, he was perfectly in order. The same references were continually made in the House of Commons.

Mr. FORSTER was not sure the hon. member was out of order, but if he was he could not justify himself by referring to what had been said by others. But no reference had been made in the course of this debate.

Mr. BUTLER: The hon. member for Camden had been continually doing it.

Captain ONSLOW: ! ! The Hon. Attorney-General says I have been continually out of order. (Laughter.) If so, it was the duty of the hon. member to remind me of it. He was not aware that he was out of order.

Mr. DRIVER ruled that the hon. Colonial Secretary was perfectly in order.

Captain ONSLOW said he would like to know whether the Attorney-General was in order in saying that he was out of order? (Laughter.)

Mr. ROBERTSON said it was very funny to hear the hon. Colonial Secretary rating hon. gentlemen on that side of the House for what he called obstruction, for if ever there was a Government which had no reason to complain it was the Government of the hon. member. (Hear, hear.) He remembered when the hon. gentleman got up month after month and week after week talking against time, in obstructing the Government of the day. The Colonial Secretary must be aware that the division on the second reading of the bill was one which took place unexpectedly. He thought he should endeavour to have a call of the House before this bill passed a third reading, if the bill were not thrown out before.

Mr. FORSTER did not remember one important measure before the House which had met with so little designed obstruction as the bill now under consideration.

Mr. PARKES said that if this discussion were to go on, he might as well move that the Chairman leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again to-morrow.

Mr. LUCAS spoke at some length on the insincerity of the Government and the apathy of the public with regard to the bill.

The motion was agreed to. The House resumed, progress was reported, and leave given to the committee to sit again.

PUBLIC VEHICLES BILL.

Mr. SPEAKER announced the receipt of a message from the Legislative Council, conveying the Public Vehicles Regulation Bill, with amendments.

On the motion of Mr. FARNELL it was resolved that the Council's amendments in the bill be taken into consideration on the 28th instant.

The House adjourned at five minutes to 12 o'clock until 4 o'clock on Thursday.

## NEW NOTICES.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13.

Mr. Buchanan to ask the Attorney-General,—1. Is the Attorney-General the sole Grand Jury in this country, and does he, in any case, ever delegate his powers to others? 2. Does the Attorney-General find true bills against all prisoners tried at all the Courts of Quarter Sessions in the country? 3. Does the Attorney-General, in any case, delegate his power of putting any prisoner on his trial; and if so, who does he entrust with this responsibility? 4. Has the Attorney-General read all the depositions in the various cases tried at the different Quarter Sessions in the country since he held office, and have those various prisoners been put on their trial by his orders?

Mr. Driver to move,—1. That a select committee, with power to send for persons and papers, be appointed to inquire into, and report to this House upon, the case of senior-constable Tant and his claim to be placed upon the Police Superannuation Fund. 2. That such committee consist of Mr. Parkes, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Cunneen, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Raphael, and the mover.

## BALMAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Permit me through your columns to correct an error in Mr. Macintosh's speech in the Assembly last night, relative to Municipal revenues. The rate in the £ levied in Balmain he stated as 2s. This is not correct; it is now (and never has exceeded) 1s. in the £.

CHARLES MOSSMAN,
Mayor of the Borough of Balmain.

Chestnut Cottage, Balmain, March 13.

## WOLLONGONG HARBOUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—My absence from Sydney has prevented my replying to Mr. Moriarty's letter of the 4th instant, but I undertake to prove in a day or two all I have said in regard to Wollongong harbour and much more by undoubted evidence.

My attention has been called to a letter which appeared in your issue of yesterday, signed "James Byrnes," in which that gentleman says "I am at a loss to understand how it comes to pass that gentlemen having no immediate interest in the harbour of Wollongong should give themselves so much trouble about the wasteful expenditure of the public funds there, &c., unless its solution is found in the fact that the interest of one gentleman, who has written on the subject, is centred entirely in coal operation and a harbour north of Wollongong."

In reply to that gentleman, I beg to say that I am one of the taxpayers of the country, and I take the trouble on public grounds, and for the public good; and I now desire to ask that gentleman the following questions, viz.:—

At the time this basin was being excavated were you the Minister for Works?

When the staiths were erected, were you still the Minister for Works; and if so, did you direct a charge to be made for the use of said staiths as at Newcastle—if not, why not?

At the same time, were you largely interested in one of the mines at work there—and are you still interested—and would you derive any advantage by these staiths being free?

Your reply to these questions may explain the whole matter and oblige.

J. SHOOBERT,
Manager Bulli Coal Mining Co.

March 11.

## IS NEW SOUTH WALES ASLEEP?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Mr. Parkes's speeches, even when postprandial, have always been considered as maturely considered. In this light the people of New South Wales looked upon the sentiments expressed by him at the last picnic given to the Conference delegates, and not a few thought that we had at length obtained a Ministry resolved that this colony shall again take her true position. Victoria's usurpation was expected to come to a speedy termination. Never was there a fairer chance to strike the first blow. New Zealand suffering from political disturbance likely to end in throwing off "the old man of the sea," which the Vogel-cum-Webb alliance had too long compelled her to bear. The American Congress having refused a subsidy to those effete specimens of naval architecture used in the Californian mail service, and that the line was likely to collapse. Last, but not least, little Queensland, with her limited population, boldly establishing a policy of her own by accepting tenders for the Torres' Straits line. What Mr. Vogel would term business men, as distinguished from statesmen, imagined that our opportunity had arrived. No effort has yet been made to take advantage of it. What can our Government be dreaming of? Months ago they obtained tenders for a direct mail service to San Francisco, and responsible parties are now ready to close the contract. Why is this not done, and an arrangement made with the A. S. N. Co. to commence a temporary service at once, giving New Zealand the right of connecting at Fiji? Every member of the Assembly possessing a spark of public spirit would support such a proposition if submitted. Are we always to suffer from Rip Van Winkle-ism, or shall we ever be able to say, "the hour has brought the man."

Yours, &c.,
Q. E. D.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—A paragraph appears in your issue of 28th ultimo, containing the substance of petitions lately presented to the Assembly by two men formerly in the Government service, Customs' branch, Broken Bay. As the petition contains statements which reflect upon my character, not only privately, but as a Government official, I beg that you will give insertion to this letter, in which I emphatically and distinctly deny the statements contained in the petitions.

These misrepresentations, to call them by no other name, made by these men, were investigated *sixteen months* ago, and I was honourably exonerated from all blame by the Government.

ALBERT T. BLACK.
H. M. Customs, Broken Bay, March 10, 1873.

## AUSTRALIAN NEWS IN ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—I enclose a paragraph cut from the *Mining Journal* published *in London* on *November 30*, 1872, which I think shows how little New South Wales is known in England.

In it the *Hill End* gold mines and the tin discoveries are reported in such a manner as to imply that they are situated in the colony of Victoria.

If this occurs in subjects so likely to excite attention, I leave it to your readers to judge what is the probable information given on less interesting though quite as important matters.

It is almost a decisive proof of the necessity for the Government of the colony *making some* effort to disseminate accurate information as to our resources.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
JNO. W. CREED.

"Melbourne, October 11.—Mining enterprise is steadying down. There are as yet few dividend-paying concerns; but the hope is great, the best paying mines being generally its measure. Transactions in gold shares have been less numerous, and limited almost to the Hill End companies. The rich claims of Beyers and Holterman's, Carrol and Beard's, Hixson's, Creighton and Beard's, Paxton's, Rapps, and Krohmann's, all continue to be favourite ones. Tin companies have experienced a decline, so many obstacles occur to bringing the mineral to market. About 220 tons have reached this port during the month, and much has been sold by auction, at prices varying from £75 to £84 10s. per ton. Since I last wrote, some beautiful diamonds have been found at Bathurst, and a deposit of opal of rare excellence has been found near Rockhampton."

## HILL END.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

The intended visit of his Excellency the Governor, who is to honour us next Thursday with his presence, and the preparations for his reception, are the sole topic of conversation at present.

The rumour regarding Rapps having struck it rich has no foundation. The man who was hurt last week in the Waratah claim is progressing favourably. With reference to this accident, I believe nobody is to blame but the men themselves, as the manager tells me that there was plenty of timber on the ground, and he cautioned the men that the ground was unsafe.

I paid Chambers Creek a flying visit last week, and although the crushings here have turned out badly up to the present, the miners do not despair. They seem to have every faith in the claims, and believe that depth only is required to make them payable. The Count Bismark is raising some splendid stone, better than any got before. Their shaft is down 100 feet, and they are troubled with water, but as there are three shifts employed, the company seems determined to give its ground a fair trial, and if others would only follow its example, I believe Chambers Creek would yet retrieve its reputation. It is reported that the Sir J. Moore has recently been floated in England for £100,000. How true it is I cannot say. Amongst other sources of wealth Chambers Creek can boast of having copper within three miles of the township, and I am told the lode is 12 to 14 feet wide. The proprietors intend working it themselves which says well for their opinion of it.

General Grant has stopped work, but likely to commence again in a few days.

Band of Hope.—Idle.

Albion.—Sinking.

General Moltke.—Raising some very good stone.

Union Jack.—Underlay shaft down 74 feet; stone improving, and reef about 18 inches wide, and no water.

Crinoline.—Has 36 tons laying at the Globe machine, until such time as they can crush. I saw some very nice specimens from this. I expect to be able to give the result of this crushing next week.

Welcome Home.—At present clearing out tunnel to drain shaft. 40 tons that they crushed went about 2 dwts.

Dolly Varden I hear is to come to a stand still this week.

Homeward Bound, idle rumour says, being floated in England.

Crown Prince.—Erecting whim, and sinking perpendicular shaft.

Court, Sutherland, and Co.'s.—Claim broken through from the underlay to the straight shaft; and have cut a well-defined reef in settled slate country in the straight shaft.

Erin-go-Bragh.—Down 114 feet; daily expecting to cut the reef; intend to put six men on.

Waratah.—Working the main shaft, which is 103 feet. Intend driving in a few more feet for the Rose of Australia vein; and, judging from the appearance of this reef in other claims, they ought to get something good at the depth at which they will cut it. They have had a small crushing from the underlay shaft, and the manager tells me it was satisfactory.

Pride of the Macquarie.—Down 50 feet.

Happy-go-Lucky.—Idle. Intend to start again soon.

Queen of the Ranges.—Start crushing to-morrow; will put through about 30 tons.

Goldenville cut a very nice looking vein this week about 3 inches, and promises to be gold-bearing at a greater depth.

Monitor.—Idle. Why it is hard to say.

Golden Crown.—Down 130 feet on the underlay. Manager says he is afraid he will have to stop work in consequence of the irregular manner in which the money is forwarded. This would be a great pity, as it is about the only claim now tracing the upper veins, Rowley's, &c.

Research.—Straight shaft down 220 feet, at which level they are driving to the west, and expect to cut Sergeant's Reef in another 40 feet.

Eureka.—Fine straight shaft, well timbered, down 115 feet. Contract to be finished this week.

Excelsior.—Work here has just been stopped; stone looking very well.

St. George.—Erecting whim, which will be finished in four or five weeks.

Golden Belt, Specimen Gully, still dormant.

Just in Time still getting shaft ready for work and bailing.

Evening Star driving to the west.

Golden Belt, Dirt Holes, driving north and south. The stone in the north has greatly improved, the reef being a foot thick, and gives every promise of going 5 oz. to the ton.

March 10, 1873.


## ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11 and 12, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.; at Camperdown Yards, at 2, Horses.
RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms, at 11.30, Queensland National Bank, Gold, and Tin Shares.
HARRISON, JONES, AND DEVLIN.—At their Produce Stores, at 11, Leather; at Homebush, at 11, Fat Cattle and Sheep; at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at 2, Fat Lambs.
IRWIN, BRIDGE, AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 10.30, Leather; at 2.15, Wool, Sheepskins.
J. A. TURNER.—At his Produce Stores, at 10.30, Leather; at 2.30, Wool, Sheepskins.
MORT AND CO.—At their Wool Warehouses, at 11, Leather.
ELLIS AND CO.—At their Depot, at 11.30, Milch Cows, Calves, Lambs, Pigs, &c.
BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At their Yards, at 10.30, Milch Cows, Cattle, &c.; at 11.30, Fat Calves, Lambs, Pigs, &c.
G. M. PITT.—At the Homebush Yards, at 11, Fat Sheep and Cattle; at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at 2.30, Fat Lambs.
T. SULLIVAN.—At the Homebush Yards, at 11, Fat Cattle.
BRUNKER AND SPARKE.—At Campbell's Hill Yards, West Maitland, at 11, Store Cattle.
LISTER AND GRISDALE.—At their Mart, at 11, Unredeemed Pledges.
C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, General Drapery, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Flannels, &c.
R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Congou Teas, Currants, Calcutta Lines, Bottled Stout, Tapioca, Sago, Rice, Tobacco, &c.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At their Rooms, at 11, Woolpacks, Twine, Iron Wire, Black Oil, Plate Glass, Gilt Mouldings, Sheet Lead, &c.
N. W. RAVEN.—At Black Swan Yards, at 3, Fruit.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.—March 12.

Cutty Sark, ship, 926 tons, Captain Moore, from Melbourne 6th instant, in ballast. W. Laidley and Co., agents.
Shahpore, ship, 1496 tons, Captain W. G. Lihon, from Liverpool 17th November. Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co., agents.
Armistice, barque, 354 tons, Captain Gregory, from Adelaide 21st ultimo. Beilby and Scott, agents.
Southern Cross, schooner, 158 tons, Captain M'Elhinney, from Portland Bay 1st instant. Captain, agent.
Saxon, barque, 472 tons, Captain M'Kay, from Adelaide 1st instant. Captain, agent.

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### DEPARTURES.—March 12.

Leichardt (s.), for Brisbane.
Blackbird (s.), for Brisbane.
Balclutha (s.), for Maryborough.
Three Brothers, for Torres Straits.
King Oscar, for Newcastle.

### PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—March 13.

You Yangs (s.), for Melbourne; Stormbird, for Cleveland Bay; Chance, for a whaling voyage; Dancing Wave, for Fiji; Susannah Booth, for Torres Straits; Jessie Kelly, Civility (s.), for New Caledonia.

### CLEARANCES.—March 12.

Susannah Booth, schooner, 111 tons, Captain Ware, for Torres Straits.
Jessie Kelly, schooner, 145 tons, Captain Gesch, for New Caledonia. Passenger—Mr. T. Verdon.
Civility (s.), 169 tons, Captain Kirby, for New Caledonia. Passengers—Mr. J. Short and 1 in the steerage.
King Oscar, barque, 248 tons, Captain James, for Newcastle, with part of original cargo from Adelaide.
Stormbird, schooner, 94 tons, Captain Botger, for Cleveland Bay. Passenger—Mr. P. Clyvia.
Chance, barque, 186 tons, Captain Pierce, for a whaling voyage.
Dancing Wave, schooner, 67 tons, Captain Brown, for Fiji. Passengers—Messrs. Perchy, Reece Watson, F. John, R. M'Dougall, Wetherington, Swan (2), and 1 in the steerage.
Balclutha (s.), 289 tons, Captain Durrell, for Maryborough and Rockhampton. Passengers—Miss Stable, Mrs. Leigh, Miss E. Leigh, Rev. R. Leigh, Messrs. Neeme, Riley, Caine, R. W. Scougall, Captain Champion, De Lancey, Forth, John Taylor, Downer, W. Pearce, J. A. Manton, Master T. B. Leigh, Master W. A. Leigh, Master G. H. Leigh, Faithfull, and 13 in the steerage.
Blackbird (s.), 581 tons, Captain Torrance, for Rockhampton via Brisbane and Gladstone. Passengers—Mrs. Drysdale and child, Miss Drysdale, Mrs. Skinner, Miss O'Mara, Master E. Otley, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Thomas, Miss Douglas, Miss Simpson, Mrs. Peterkin, Mrs. Conrody, Miss Douglas, Mrs. Parr and 4 children, Mrs. Lane, Miss Ariell, Messrs. R. H. Brown, Peterkin, Moyle, Cherry, M'Kenzie, D. Allan, H. B. Royds, Scougall, Bennett, Rigby, M'Kay, and 16 in the steerage.

### COASTERS INWARDS.—March 12.

Moses Fletcher, from Moruya, with 40 tons granite, 80 bags bark, 31 cheeses, 2 hides; Ann, from Brisbane Water, with 22 logs timber, 500 feet timber, 10 cases fruit; Numba, from Bermagui, with 590 bags bark, 40 cheeses; White Cloud, from Clyde River, with 18,500 feet timber, 1 bale wool, 1 bale skins; Woniora, from Bulli, with 240 tons coal; Margaret and Jane, from Jervis Bay, with 19,000 feet hardwood; Lady Emma, Saxonia, from Newcastle, with 580 tons coal; Lady Young (s.), from the Hunter, with 120 bales wool, 120 bales hay, 90 bags tin ore, 102 cases meat, 154 bags maize, 100 hides, 3½ dozen brooms, 4 bundles skins, 3 cases eggs, 2 coops poultry, 6 baskets prawns, 200 sheep, and sundries.

### COASTERS OUTWARDS.—March 12.

Ann, for Brisbane Water; Lady Emma, Saxonia, for Newcastle; Margaret and Jane, for Jervis Bay; Woniora, for Bulli.

### IMPORTS.—March 12.

Shahpore, from Liverpool: 126 packages, Parbury, Lamb, and Co.; 50 tons salt, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.; 4 packages, Dr. Steel; 1 package, Gibbs, Shallard, and Co.; 986 bars iron, R. Binnie; 1 case, E. Smedley; 19,687 bricks, 315 bundles iron, 29 packages, J. Keep; 310 packages, W. Heron; 1121 packages, Feez and Birrell; 12 packages, W. Patten; 600 packages, D. Cohen and Co.; 10 packages, J. and A. Brown; 27 cases, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 16 cases, A. Chisholm; 22 packages, Penfold; 400 packages, Campbell and Co.; 57 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 381 packages, J. Taylor; 20 packages, Jones and Co.; 13 packages, M'Rickard, Brothers; 5 packages, T. Ireland; 1013 packages, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome; 30 packages, Dixson and Sons; 7 packages, J. Lawler; 117 packages, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 27 packages, Mason, Brothers; 164 packages, Mason, Brothers; 1 case, A. Chisholm; 2 cases, F. L. Edwards; 3 cases, Mort and Co.; 2 packages, Capper and Sons; 575 packages, Frazer and Co.; 16 packages, J. Murphy and Sons; 29 packages, T. Edens; 350 packages, Young and Lark; 15 tons rock salt, 385 sacks salt, 122 packages, Dalton, Brothers; 10 packages, E. J. Tebbutt; 20 packages, J. Moore; 30 packages, W. and S. Gardiner; 1000 sacks salt, D. Cooper and Co.; 550 casks beer, 400 cases whisky, 10,040 slates, 60 hogsheads ale, 440 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 50 tons pig iron, 50,000 slates, 980 bags salt, 9964 bricks, 30 tons salt, 1704 pieces iron, 2647 packages, Order.
Saxon, from Adelaide: 629 quarters wheat, 225 tons copper ore, 303 tons flour, 2 tons hay, 124 cases dried fruit.
Southern Cross, from Portland Bay: 100 tons bark.
Armistice, from Adelaide: 4141 sacks wheat.

### EXPORTS.—March 12.

Susannah Booth, for Torres Straits: 12 packages tea, 2 quarter-casks rum, 16 packages tobacco, 40 bags rice, 1 bale blankets, 21 bags sugar.
Jessie Kelly, for New Caledonia: 6 packages tobacco, 30 casks cement, 100 casks flour, 35 casks biscuits, 40 bags bran, 62 packages provisions, 140 bags potatoes, 9 cases butter, 20 bags onions, 54 packages drapery, 24,861 feet timber, 6000 palings, 40 drainpipes, 150 iron pots, 6 kegs nails, 276 bars 86 bundles iron, 2 anchors, 10 grindstones, 12 crowbars, 10 bars steel, 13 packages hardware, 10 cases fruit, 40 boxes soap, 190 bundles shingles, 284 oars, 4 drays, 1 van, 86 packages, C. Schweig and Co.; 190 cases geneva, 55 bags salt, 20 bags rice, 11 packages, Frazer and Co.; 3 cases, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 1 package, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.; 24 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 10 casks ale, Cahill and Co.; 104 bags rice, Cowlishaw, Brothers; 2 bales paper, Hoffnung and Co.; 1 package, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.; 3 packages, Duguid and Co.
Civility, for New Caledonia: 1 package tobacco, 10 casks cement, 40 bags rice, 4220 pieces timber, 5000 bricks, 40 casks biscuits, 10 tierces beef, 40 tons coal, 13 kegs nails, 11 coils rope, 50 sacks flour, 18 horses, 50 sheep, 12 pigs, 40 bags potatoes, 7 kegs butter, 5 bags bran, 5 bags pollard, 50 bags maize, 81 packages, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 5 packages, R. Miller; 5 drays 40 yokes, 80 bows, 33 chains, 46 packages iron, 16 packages steel, 75 packages, Montefiore and Montefiore; 76 bags onions, 72 kegs butter, 103 cases fruit, 31 packages iron, 194 packages.
Stormbird, for Cleveland Bay: 100 bags rice, 10 packages tobacco, 469 bags sugar, 389 bags rice, 234 packages oilstores, 49 cases jam, 20 cases kerosene, 11 cases vestas, 3600 palings, 40 bags onions, 65 bags potatoes, 50 bags maize, 7 bales hay, 215 bags flour, 161 packages Chinese goods, 300 spokes, 300 felloes, 12 kegs gunpowder, 38 packages.
Alexandra (s.), for Melbourne: 318 packages wines and spirits, 118 bags rice, 27 bags oysters, 94 cases fruit, 10 bags oysters, 361 bags maize, 19 packages.
Leichardt (s.), for Brisbane: 79 cases wines and spirits, 1 box opium, 211 packages tea, 10 bags nuts, 30 packages tobacco, 24 cart boxes, 61 bags salt, 2 cases cigars, 10 cases painkiller, 44 cases drapery, 60 cases oilstores, 19 cases chairs, 71 bags rice, 10 cases boots, 40 packages beer.

### SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—
For Melbourne.—By the You Yangs (s.), this day, at 5 p.m.

Custom-House.—Entered Outwards, March 12: Edith, ketch, 34 tons, Captain Fison, for New Guinea; Fairy Queen, brig, 214 tons, Captain Thompson, for Adelaide; You Yangs (s.), 553 tons, Captain Clark, for Melbourne; Lavina, schooner, 63 tons, Captain Brodie, for Solomon Islands.

The mails received per R.M.S. Bangalore consisted of 1 box 157 bags, and 7 packets, containing as follows:—Australian colonies—415 letters, 109 books, 252 newspapers; East Indies and China—213 letters, 73 books, 154 newspapers; Southern Europe, 526 letters, 11 books, 127 newspapers; France—241 letters, 5 books, 147 newspapers; London, via Southampton—14,220 letters, 600 books, 36,000 newspapers; ditto, via Brindisi—6:68 letters, 230 books, 6:00 newspapers. Total letters, 19,783; total books, 1048; total newspapers, 42,660.

The Leichardt (s.) and Blackbird (s.), for Brisbane, and Balclutha (s.), for Maryborough, took their departure yesterday. The first named vessel took the Queensland portion of the European mails brought by the R.M.S. Bangalore.

The iron ship Shahpore, hitherto employed in the Calcutta trade, is a fine vessel of 1500 tons, and is new to this port. Although possessing in appearance all the qualities of a speedy ship, the winds experienced on the passage have been so adverse that it has been absolutely impossible to make even an ordinary trip. On reference to the ship's log, it will be seen that from the Cape of Good Hope to the S.W. Cape of Tasmania calms and very light winds prevailed. The Shahpore left Liverpool on the 17th November, had no N.E. or S.E. trades of any importance. The Equator was crossed on 21st December in longitude 28° W., and the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on the 12th January. She ran down her easting on a parallel of 45° S., the winds prevailing from N.E. to S.E., but very light, the vessel for days not making more than from two to three knots per hour. She rounded Tasmania on 25th ultimo, and has had a tedious time on this coast owing to the strong southerly set and the want of sufficient wind to stem it. She was off the Heads on Sunday, but got drifted to the southward again as far as Jervis Bay.

H.M.S. Clio will be placed in the Government dry dock this morning, for the purpose of being sighted.

The Cutty Sark, one of the celebrated tea clippers, arrived yesterday from Melbourne, after a passage of six days, and will take in a cargo of Bulli coal, for Shanghai. She is a very fine ship, and her performances prove her to be a remarkably fast vessel. Her antagonist—Thermopylæ—is in the stream, within a few hundred yards of her, and no two finer ships built for speed have ever visited this port. Messrs. W. Laidley and Co. are agents for the Cutty Sark.

The arrivals yesterday comprise the Shahpore, from Liverpool, with a general cargo; Southern Cross, from Portland Bay, with bark; and Armistice, Saxon, from Adelaide, with wheat and flour.

The departure of the City of Brisbane (s.), from this port for Brisbane, has been postponed until Tuesday, the 18th instant, owing to the floods at Brisbane.

The Ascalon, from London for Sydney, anchored in the Downs on December 26, off Dartmouth on December 30. The Ann Duthie, for Sydney, anchored in the Downs on December 26, and was off Plymouth on December 30.

### NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

March 11.—Laura, barque, Hern, from Melbourne.
March 11.—Feronia, barque, M'Williams, from Brisbane.
March 11.—Georgina, barque, Dalgleish, from Melbourne.
March 11.—Solid, schooner, Schmidt, from Melbourne.
March 11.—Sea Nymph, barque, Ford, from Melbourne.
March 11.—Catherine Jane, barque, Saul, from Melbourne.
March 11.—Alarm, brig, Shed, from Melbourne.
March 12.—You Yangs (s.), Clark, from Melbourne.
March 12.—Architect, Renaud, French barque, from Lyttelton.

DEPARTURES.

March 11.—Marina, brig, M'Millan, for Tahiti, with 270 tons coal, 5 tons soap, 5 cases preserved meat, 30 barrels beef, 60 sheep, 7 bales hay, 8 pieces hardwood, 3 cases drugs, 1 case drapery.
March 11.—Omeo (s.), Calder, for Melbourne, with 700 tons coal, 70 bags maize.
March 11.—Ballina (s.), for the Clarence River.
March 11.—Helen Macgregor (s.), for the Clarence River.
March 11.—Thomas Brown, barque, Shiel, for Hongkong, with 850 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

March 11.—Scotia, Look Out, from Sydney.

### BRISBANE.

CLEARANCE.

March 7.—Woodbine, barque, 252, Edmonds, for Sydney, with original cargo from Torres Straits.

### HONGKONG.

ARRIVAL.

January 9.—Naomi, from Newcastle.

LOADING.

January 22.—Europa, Lady Franklin, Resolution, for Australia.

### SHANGHAI.

ARRIVAL.

January 8.—Salacia, from Sydney.

### ENGLISH SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 6.—City of Agra, from Melbourne.
January 11.—Corinth, from Brisbane.
January 14.—Turkish Empire, from Melbourne.
January 16.—Loch Awe, from Geelong.

DEPARTURES.

FROM LONDON.

For Sydney.—January 1, Rifleman; 5, Doune Castle; 7, Lord Ashburton; 11, Leucadia; 16, Harlaw; 23, Berkshire.
For Brisbane.—January 13, Adelaide; 17, Lepanto; 23, Glenisla.
For Melbourne.—January: Galatea, The Lord Warden, Pharos, Hercules, Yorkshire, Rifleman.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

For Melbourne.—January: Lochness, The Bruce, Melpomene.
For Brisbane.—January: Toftcombe.

VESSELS LOADING.

AT LONDON.

For Sydney.—British King, 1361; Dunbar Castle, 914; Douglas Castle, 678; Essex, 1255; Falcon, 793; Leicester, 1309; Miltiades, 1452; Nineveh, 1174; Star of the South, 685.
For Brisbane.—Corinth, 614; Glenisla, 873; Lepanto, 906; Lord Raglan, 700; Lalla Rookh, 1500; Ramsay, 1500; Storm King, 1143.

AT LIVERPOOL.

For Sydney.—Cicero, Evelyn, 1178; Orange Grove, 285.
For Brisbane.—Bobycilo, 431; Edwin Bassett, 413; Toftcombe, 673.

### CASUALTIES, &c.

Record of Wrecks.—The number of wrecks reported for the present year up to date of January 18 amounted to 136.

The Harlaw, from London for Sydney, put back to the East Indian Dock, January 21, with damage to port quarter, having been in collision near Dungeness.

The Wild Deer, from Glasgow for Otago, arrived at Greenock January 10 in tow, and was taken to the Gareloch. The Wild Deer encountered the late gales, and in consequence had her rudder-head broken, which necessitated her return for repairs.

The Ardencraig, from London for Adelaide, was towed into Portsmouth harbour December 24, to stop a leak. She left January 5.

The Melpomene, from Liverpool for Melbourne, slipped her anchors and chains January 18 in Holyhead Bay, near Bolivar Rock, and was towed to Liverpool January 19 by four tugs; salvage claimed.

The Mary Blundell, from London to Adelaide, was in collision with the Zetland, barque, January 18, when former lost an anchor and 150 fathoms chain, which have since been replaced. The latter lost bulwarks, stanchions, and some planks on port side cut in. She was afterwards boarded by boatmen and taken to Ramsgate. Crew saved.

The Loch Ness from Glasgow for Melbourne, was in collision in Lamlash Bay, during a gale on January 3, with the Risca (s.), of Liverpool. Shortly after midday the Risca's shaft broke, and, dragging her anchors, she was drifted with great force across the bows of the Loch Ness, the chains of each vessel becoming entangled with the other. The Protector tug was running into the bay for shelter at the time, and the steamer having run up a signal of distress, the tug went to the assistance of the vessels, and the Risca was afterwards towed to a safe anchorage, with loss of mainmast, damage to rails, &c. The Loch Ness was also damaged, though not to the same extent.

The master (Brown) of the Lota (before reported) from London for Brisbane, reported that the vessel, whilst at anchor December 25, in the Carrick Roads, Falmouth, was fouled by the Joseph Straker (s.), of Shields, and received some damage.

The hired transport ship Clara arrived in Plymouth Sound December 29, from London, to embark supernumerary officers, seamen, and marines for the Australian station. Captain Brownlow, of the transport department, will inspect the Clara, and superintend the embarkation. The Clara was towed well out into the Channel on January 11, by two Government tugs.

The Miltiades, from Melbourne, reports that on December 17 a bird flew on board with the following report fastened round its neck:—"Altair, barque, of Shoreham, from Rangoon for Falmouth 84 days, December 14, in latitude 1 S., 23 W., all well."

The Atrato.—The underwriters of the steamship Atrato, from London for Melbourne, which was disabled October 26, have, through the Admiralty, requested the crews of the boats belonging to the Government ships which rendered assistance, to accept £100 as an honorary recognition of their services.

Launch.—The Bokhara.—Messrs. Caird and Co., Greenock, recently launched from their building yard a screw steamer named the Bokhara, one of the line of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. She is a vessel of 2723 tons gross register, and will be supplied by the builders with all the latest improvements in machinery and architecture. The Bokhara and the Malwa (a steamer of similar dimensions built by Messrs. Caird), will be employed in the East India, Japan, and Australian service.

### VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

[The following list does not include colonial steamers or coasters.]

Adventure, barque, 280 tons, Nicholls, in Darling Harbour, R. Towns and Co., agents.
Agate, barque, 420, Ballard, in the Stream, Captain, agent.
Agnes Rose, 181, Purves, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. For London.
Alexander Duthie, ship, 1159, Norrie, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. For London.
Alice Cameron, barque, 347, Carter, at Grafton Wharf, Colonial Sugar Co., agents.
Australasian Packet, barque, 182, Howell, at Rountree's Dock, J. Brown, agent.
Belted Will, barque, 350 Hellewell, at Alger's Wharf, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents.
Black Adder, ship, 917, Bissett, at Campbell's Wharf, Young and Lark, agents. For Shanghai.
Bessie Morris, barque, 509, Colman, at Circular Wharf, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co., agents. For London.
Botanist, ship, 1160, Longridge, at Circular Wharf, Dangar Gedye, and Co., Smith, Brothers, agents. For London.
Christiana Thompson, ship, 1079, Murray, at Circular Wharf, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents. For London.
Chance, barque, 260, Norton, in the Stream, Williams, agent.
Coleroon, ship, 900, Montgomery, at Parbury's Wharf, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co., agents. Discharging.
Comet, ketch, 22, Nicholls, in the Cove, Captain, agent.
Dancing Wave, schooner, 70, Brown, at Patent Slip Wharf, Rabone, Feez, and Co., agents. For Fiji.
Duke of Abercorn, ship, 1050, Dalrymple, at Moore's Wharf, J. Frazer and Co., agents. Discharging.
E. K. Bateson, brig, 213, Lessing, at Circular Wharf, M'Donald, Smith, and Co., agents.
Engstead, ship, 662, Harrington, in Darling Harbour, Towns and Co., agents. Refitting.
Far Away, barque, 411, Hendreen, at Towns's Wharf, Towns and Co., agents.
Forward, barque, 250, Howell, in Johnston's Bay, A. Blair, agent.
Golden Sea, ship, 1148, Byford, at Circular Wharf, Fraser and Co., agents. For London.
Heron, schooner, 91, Boyle, at Market Wharf, J. Thorne, agent.
H.M.S. Clio, 21 guns, Commodore Stirling, in Farm Cove.
H.M.S. Barham, 1 gun, in Farm Cove.
H.M.S. Eglantine, 1 gun, in Farm Cove.
H.M.S. Ethel, 1 gun, Saunders, in Farm Cove.
H.M.S. Nea, 1 gun, in Farm Cove.
Ida, schooner, 100, Eury, at Grafton Wharf, Captain, agent.
Iro, ketch, 40, Williams, in the Cove, C. K. Moore, agent.
Island City, barque, 421, Brown, at Smith's Wharf, J. Merriman, agent.
Jessie M'Donald, schooner, 274, Sievewright, at Cosmopolitan Wharf, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co., agents. For Hongkong.
Jessie Kelly, schooner, 175, Gesch, at Grafton Wharf, C. Schweig and Co., agents. For New Caledonia.
John Knox, barque, 291, Jenkins, at Grafton Wharf, J. Merriman, agent. For Lyttelton.
John Wesley, missionary barque, 240, Mansell, at Cosmopolitan Wharf, Chapman, agent. For S. S. Islands.
John Williams, missionary barque, 186, Turpie, at Cosmopolitan Wharf, Rev. J. P. Sunderland, agent.
King Oscar, barque, 248, James, at Market Wharf, Captain, agent.
Lucy Bowen, barque, 760, Tucker, at Rountree's Wharf, Towns and Co., agents. Refitting.
Lady Darling, schooner, 160, Maidwell, in Darling Harbour, Captain, agent.
Mary Ann Christine, schooner, 50, at Smith's Wharf, J. Bell, agent.
Mary Blair, barque, 350, Carson, at Cuthbert's Wharf, Fraser and Co., agents. For Mauritius.
Melanie, schooner, 150, M'Ausland, in Farm Cove, Towns and Co., agents.
Melrose, barque, 370, Bell, in Darling Harbour, Cowlishaw, Brothers, agents.
Mercury, schooner, 361, Thomas, at Walker's Wharf, Smith, Brothers, and Co., agents. For Yokohama.
Meteor, whaling barque, 244, Lyons, in Johnston's Bay, Captain, agent.
Moravian, ship, 968, Ayling, at Circular Wharf, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents. For London.
Otto Antonie, ship, 1137, Genderson, at Walker's Wharf, Captain agent.
Phillis, brig, 230, M'Eachern, at Campbell's Wharf, Beilby and Scott, agents.
Quickstep, schooner, 55, Fitzhardinge, at Grafton Wharf, Skinner, agent. For Fiji.
Scotsman, brig, 210, Hamilton, at Cosmopolitan Wharf, T. and J. Skinner, agents.
Serena Thayer, American schooner, 250, Brown, in Darling Harbour, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co., agents. For Honolulu.
Southern Belle, barque, 340, M'Cullum, at Grafton Wharf, Captain, agent.
Sydney Griffiths, barque, 333, Kinaston, in Darling Harbour, Nipper and See, agents.
Tui Lau, schooner, 69, Schott, at Grafton Wharf, Rabone, Feez, and Co., agents.
Three Brothers, American barque, 356, Weatherall, in Neutral Bay, Captain, agent.
Thermopylæ, ship, 960, Kimball, in the Stream, W. Laidley and Co., agents. For Shanghai.
The Tweed, ship, 1750, Stuart, at Circular Wharf, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co., agents. For London.
W. C. Wentworth, barque, 315, M'Donald, at Patent Slip Wharf, Laidley and Co., agents. For Auckland.
Windsor Castle, ship, 1020, Cargill, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. For London.
Western Star, brig, 160, Hastings, at Cuthbert's Wharf, H. Barns, agent.

### VESSELS EXPECTED IN SYDNEY

FROM LONDON.

Ann Duthie, 994, Bernie. In Downs, December 27.
Argonaut, December 7. Sailed.
Ascalon, Scott, December 25. Sailed.
Berkshire, 472.
British Commodore, Rands, December 11. Sailed.
Clara, 936, December 29. Put back damaged.
Damascus, Mitchell, December 10. Sailed.
Forfarshire, 1238, Doughty.
Glendower, 1192, De Grouchy, December 4. Sailed.
Harlaw, 894, Phillips.
Inverness, October 29. Sailed.
Leucadia, 896.
Lord Ashburton, 879.
Mendora, 495, Howieson, December 5. Sailed; off Brixham 16.
Nineveh, 1174, Barnett.
Peterborough, Orchard.
Queen of Nations, 846, Donald.
Rifleman, 718, Longmuir.
Somerset, 1800. Sailed December 2.
William Manson, Pain, via Mauritius.
British King, 1361.
Dunbar Castle, 924, Carvosso.
Downe Castle, 886.
Falcon, 793.
Northampton, 1161.
Thyatira, M'Kay.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Oriflamme, 1417, Hughes, December 17. Sailed.
Evelyn, 1178.
Isle of Anglesea, 700.

FROM THE CLYDE.

Glencora, Scobbie, 1066, December 11. Sailed.

FROM NEW YORK.

Signal, 374, December 7. Sailed.
Thames, December 31. Sailed.

FROM HONGKONG.

Florence Nightingale, 400, Cameron.
Onward, 606, Stimson, January 6. At Melbourne 6th instant.
Reniere.

FROM CALCUTTA.

Brewster.

FROM FOOCHOW.

Maria Louise.
Victory.
Rose of Australia.
Gazelle.

FROM SAIGON.

Lady Franklyn, 400, Geise.
Resolution.
Lasca.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

### MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

March 11.—Wonga Wonga (s.), Lord Ashley? from Sydney; Tamar (s.) from Launceston; Australia from Foo Chow; Edith Haviland, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

March 11.—City of Adelaide (s.), for Sydney; Aldinga, for Adelaide.

### ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

March 11.—City of Vienna, Europa, from London.

### ROCKHAMPTON.

DEPARTURES.

March 11.—Kiera (s.), for Sydney.

### SYDNEY HEADS.

| | Time. | Winds. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| March 12. | 9.30 a.m. | S. | Light, and cloudy. |
| | Noon. | S. | Ditto, and ditto. |
| | 3 p.m. | S. | Ditto, and ditto. |

### WINDS AND WEATHER.—March 12.

QUEENSLAND.—9 a.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Normantown—Calm. Raining | Gladstone—Calm. Fine |
| Gilbert Town—Calm. Cloudy | Rockhampton—Calm. Dull, hot |
| Etheridge—Calm. Dull | Maryborough—Calm. Cloudy |
| Cardwell—Calm. Fine | Roma—Calm. Fine |
| Townsville—Calm. Fine | Taroom—SW. Cloudy |
| Bowen—Calm. Cloudy | Cape Moreton—E., fresh. Cloudy |
| Mackay—Calm. Fine | Brisbane—SE. Like rain |
| Copperfield—Calm. Fine | Toowoomba—SE. Cloudy. |
| Clermont—NE. Dull | Warwick—SE. Overcast. |

| N. S. Wales. | 9 a.m. | 3 p.m. |
|---|---|---|
| Tenterfield | Calm. Fine | NE. Cloudy |
| Casino | Calm. Dull | SE. Showery |
| Grafton | Calm. Cloudy | S. Cloudy |
| Clarence Heads | SW., light. Cloudy | SE. Showery, smth. sea |
| Glen Innes | Calm. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Inverell | Calm. Fine | W. Fine |
| Port Macquarie | S. Raining steadily | S. Raining |
| West Kempsey | SW. Cloudy | SW. Showery |
| Armidale | E. Dull | ESE. Sultry |
| Tamworth | SW. Fine | SW. Fine |
| Gunnedah | SW. Fine | NE. Fine |
| Narrabri | SE. Fine | SW. Fine |
| Wee Waa | Calm. Fine | SW. Fine |
| Pilliga | Calm. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Muswellbrook | SE. Raining | SE. Fine |
| Murrurundi | Calm. Dull, foggy | Calm. Dull |
| Singleton | Calm. Dull | SE. Showery |
| Maitland | ESE. Showery | SE. Cloudy, like rain |
| Port Stephens | SE., strong. Showery | SE., storm. Dull |
| Newcastle | SE. Raining, sea rising | ESE., light. Dull |
| Barrenjoey | S. Overcast | SE. Cloudy |
| Windsor | SSW. Raining | SSE. Dull |
| Sydney | SW. Showery | SE. Cloudy, dull |
| South Head | SW. Cloudy, like rain | S. Cloudy, little sea |
| Wollongong | SSW. Fine | E. Fine |
| Kiama | S. Fine | E., light. Fine |
| Jervis Bay | S. Cloudy, fine | E., light. Fine |
| Goulburn | Calm. Cloudy | NE. Fine |
| Braidwood | Calm. Cloudy | NE. Dull |
| Araluen | Calm. Cloudy | SW., light. Dull |
| Moruya | W., moderate. Fine | NE. Dull |
| Queanbeyan | Calm. Fine | Calm. Cloudy |
| Bombala | SW. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Cooma | SW. Fine | W. Fine |
| Eden | SW. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Gabo Island | SW. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Yass | SW. Dull | SW. Fine |
| Gundagai | SW. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Tumut | Calm. Fine | Calm. Cloudy, fine |
| Kiandra | Calm. Fine | NW. Fine |
| Albury | S. Fine, clear | Calm. Fine |
| Mount Victoria | SE. Fine | |
| Bathurst | SE. Cloudy | NW. Cloudy, like rain |
| Carcoar | N., strong. Fine | W. Cloudy |
| Hill End | Calm. Fine | NE. Fine |
| Tambaroora | E. Cloudy | NE. Fine |
| Mudgee | E. Cloudy | SE. Cloudy |
| Gulgong | SE. Like rain | E. Cloudy |
| Cassilis | SE. Cloudy | SE. Fine |
| Merriwa | SE. Cloudy | SE. Fine |
| Coonamble | NE. Cloudy | SE. Fine |
| Wellington | Calm. Fine | S. Cloudy |
| Dubbo | Calm. Dull | Calm. Fine |
| Orange | SE. Dull | SE. Dull |
| Forbes | Calm. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Grenfell | E. Fine | Calm. Dull, cloudy |
| Young | ENE. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Wagga Wagga | E. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Urana | Calm. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Deniliquin | S. Fine, cool | SW. Fine |
| Hay | S. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Moulamein | S. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Balranald | SE. Fine | WSW. Fine |
| Euston | Calm. Fine, clear | SW., light. Fine |
| Wentworth | SW. Cool, clear. | S., light. Fine, clear. |

| Victoria. | | Bar. | Ther. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Melbourne | SW. Fine | 30·155 | 66· |
| Queenscliff | SW. Overcast | 30·23 | 65· |
| Cape Schanck | WSW. Overcast | 29·95 | 64· |
| Cape Otway | NW. Fine | 30·036 | 62· |
| Portland | SW. Cloudy. | 30·268 | 64· |
| **South Australia.** | | | |
| Port Darwin | E. Overcast | 29·747 | 78·5 |
| Guichen Bay | NW. Fine | 30·220 | 63·1 |
| Adelaide | NW. Fine | 30·107 | 64·5 |
| M'Donnell Bay | SW. Cloudy | | |
| Peake | S. Cloudy | | |
| Alice Springs | SE., fresh. Fine | 27·740 | 75·5 |
| Daly Waters | S.E. Fine. | | |

### GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 9° 34'2" East. 12th December, 1872.
The time ball is dropped daily (Sunday excepted), at 1 p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and to mean sea level.
Velocity of wind, measured in miles per hour, and the force in lbs. on the square foot, deduced from velocity.
Rainfall and evaporation measured in inches.
Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

MARCH 11, 1873. CIVIL RECKONING.

| Hour. | Barometer. | Temperature in Shade. | Humidity. | Wind. Direction. | Velocity. | Force. | Cloudy sky. | Rain. | Ozone. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A.M. 9 | 29·818 | 71·6 | 79 | SSW. | 10 | 0·5 | 10 | 0·06 | 5·5 |
| P.M. 3 | ·807 | 74·0 | 70 | SE. | 12 | 0·7 | 9 | | |
| 9 | ·973 | 67·0 | 85 | SE. | 15 | 1·1 | 10 | | 7·9 |
| Mean ... | 29·866 | 70·9 | 78·0 | | 12 | 0·8 | 9·7 | | 6·3 |

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·181.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shade Maximum | 77·1 | Sun—maximum | 116·0 |
| Shade Minimum | 64·1 | Grass—minimum | 57·2 |

Thermometer with black bulb in black wool, and protected from wind, maximum 182·0 at—

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 71·6.

Total rainfall from January 1 to March 12, 24·729 inches.

Average rainfall of previous 14 years for period January 1 to March 1, 10·133 inches.

Average annual rainfall of the preceding 14 years—50·07 inches.

METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS.

Arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known.
Only twelve of the stations have barometers and hygrometers.

| Stations. | Least distance from East Coast in miles. | Height above sea, in feet. | Barometer. | Temper. in shade. | Humidity. | Wind. Direction. | Force. | Maximum. | Minimum. | Rain in inches. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tenterfield | 86 | | — | — | — | NE. | 9·0 | 69·3 | 55·0 | 0,70 |
| Grafton | 29 | | — | — | — | Calm. | 0·0 | 89·1 | 69·7 | 0 |
| Narrabri | 196 | | — | — | — | SE. | 4·0 | 90·9 | 64·5 | 0 |
| Armidale | 80 | 3278 | — | 67·2 | 72 | E. | 1·0 | 76·2 | 53·1 | 0 |
| Pt. Macquarie | 1 | | — | — | — | S. | 1·0 | 75·3 | 68·4 | 0·59 |
| Murrurundi | 94 | 1545 | — | — | — | Calm. | 0·0 | 80·1 | 63·3 | 0 |
| Cassilis | 120 | | — | — | — | SE. | — | 83·1 | 62·2 | 0 |
| M'sw'lbrook | 68 | 475 | — | — | — | SE. | — | 86·5 | 61·3 | 0 |
| Dubbo | 182 | | — | — | — | Calm. | 0·0 | 80·9 | 60·9 | 0 |
| Mudgee | 121 | 1500 | — | — | — | E. | — | 77·4 | 60·0 | 0 |
| W. M'land | 18 | | — | — | — | ESE. | 4·0 | 82·0 | 61·4 | 0·27 |
| Newcastle | 1 | 112 | 30·077 | 69·7 | 60 | SSE. | 0·0 | 77·3 | 61·3 | 2·40 |
| Orange | 124 | 2891 | — | — | — | SE. | 9·0 | 73·2 | 52·8 | 0 |
| Bathurst | 96 | 2200 | 30·083 | 65·0 | 77 | SE. | 4·0 | 79·5 | 51·0 | 0 |
| M. Victoria | 61 | 3490 | 30·008 | 50·4 | 81 | SE. | 0·0 | 75·9 | 47·9 | 0 |
| Woodford | 50 | 2192 | 30·020 | 57·0 | — | SE. | 0·0 | 70·5 | 56·0 | 0·05 |
| P'ramatta | 16 | | — | — | — | SW. | 1·0 | 82·1 | 55·5 | 0·11 |
| Sydney | 3 | 155 | 30·160 | 62·2 | 92 | SW. | 0·1 | 77·1 | 61·9 | 0·08 |
| Wentwo'th | 476 | | — | — | — | SW. | 4·0 | 74·3 | 57·5 | 0 |
| Young | 140 | | — | — | — | ENE. | 4·0 | 89·0 | 51·1 | 0 |
| Wol'ng'ng | 0 | | — | — | — | SSW. | 16·0 | 74·4 | 58·7 | 0 |
| Goulburn | 54 | 2129 | 30·173 | 56·5 | 78 | SE. | 0·1 | 76·7 | 53·1 | 0 |
| Walga | 161 | | — | — | — | E. | 4·0 | 79·1 | 49·9 | 0 |
| C. St. Geo. | 0 | 176 | 30·168 | 63·6 | 99 | SE. | 4·0 | 71·5 | 66·6 | 0 |
| Queanb'y'n | 60 | | — | — | — | Calm | 0·0 | 84·2 | 54·1 | 0 |
| Deniliquin | 287 | 410 | 30·252 | 62·0 | 67 | S. | 4·0 | 75·3 | 40·2 | 0 |
| Kiandra | 88 | 4640 | 30·141 | 46·2 | 85 | Calm. | 0·0 | 64·2 | 31·3 | 0 |
| Cooma | 5 | 2637 | — | — | — | SW. | 1·0 | 77·6 | 39·8 | 0 |
| Albury | 175 | 572 | 30·140 | 63·1 | 67 | S. | 4·0 | 90·4 | 43·3 | 0 |
| Eden | 0 | 107 | 30·087 | 65·7 | 87 | SW. | 4·0 | 72·0 | 55·1 | 0 |

Raining at Port Macquarie and Muswellbrook; showery at West Maitland; foggy at Murrurundi.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDA FOR MARCH 13, 1873.

| Object. | Rises. | Sets. | Phases of the Moon. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. | h. m. | | |
| Sun | 5.56 | 6.21 | First quarter | 6th |
| Moon | 6.18 p.m. | 4.36 a.m. | Full moon | 14th |
| Mercury | 7.17 a.m. | 6.56 p.m. | Last quarter | 22nd |
| Venus | 9.43 a.m. | 8.4 p.m. | New moon | 28th |
| Mars | 8.48 p.m. | 10.5 a.m. | | |
| Jupiter | 5.1 p.m. | 3.37 a.m. | Moon's age, 14·0 days. | |
| Saturn | 1.46 a.m. | 3.40 p.m. | | |

Moon.—In Equator, 1st; G. N. Declination, 8th; in Equator, 15th; G. S. Declination, 22nd; in Equator 29th; Apogee, 11th; Perigee, 27th.
High water at Fort Denison, a.m., 8h. 30m.; p.m., 8h. 47m.
H. C. Russell, Government Astronomer.

New South Wales Cricket Association.—A committee meeting of the New South Wales Cricket Association was held at Tattersall's, last evening, for the purpose of settling the accounts in connection with the late intercolonial match, but as they were not all presented, a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. P. Curtis, Clark, and Barton, was appointed to attend to their settlement. A resolution was passed, voting £9 to be added to the subscriptions already collected (in half-crowns) for the purpose of presenting testimonials to Coates, Powell, and Kellick, for their excellent batting. The secretary stated that over £1100 had been taken at the match. A vote of thanks was accorded to Messrs. Curtis, Clark, Barton, and Sellers for their valuable services to the association, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to Mr. O'Brien, who had kindly placed the room at the disposal of the Association, and had always worked in the cause of cricket.

Colonial Regular Forces.—The *Broad Arrow* directs attention to the regular forces of New South Wales, and extols the enlistment of men in the colonies for their defence. The men of the Artillery and the late Infantry force are described as "fine young fellows, chiefly natives of the colony, and much superior to the run of men in the Imperial army."

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

AGENTS WANTED.—The VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANIES require Agents in suburban and country districts where no such appointments have yet been made. The business comprises Life Assurance and Fire Insurance. Applications to Resident Secretary, Sydney.

I AM now clearing off this season's Stock at greatly reduced prices, to commence next season with New Goods, now on the way. J. EXTON, Tailor, 301, George-street.

AMERICAN RUBBER STAMP COMPANY.—Sole Agent, B. RITTENBERG, 85, York-street.

NORTH WILLIAMS'S GOLD MINING COMPANY, comprising Long's and Speer's claims of 620 feet on the base line of reef.
Adjoining Williams's Gold Mining Company, Adelong; in 75,000 shares of 5s each; 1s 6d on application, 1s 6d on allotment, balance in calls not to exceed 1d per share per month.
The attention of investors is called to the fact that the share list is fast filling up, and will close at an early date.
Applications received by
SMYTH and PEEBLES, 32, Hunter-street.
MULHOLLAND and WOOD, 163, Pitt-street.
JAMES P. EDWARDS, Adelong.

# The Sydney Morning Herald.

## THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1873.

In the Legislative Council, yesterday,

Mr. Samuel laid upon the table a despatch relating to the action taken to discourage kidnapping in the Pacific, and it was ordered that the document be printed.

In reply to Mr. Holt, it was stated by Mr. Samuel that the Government intended to repair the dam at Liverpool, but before incurring the expense of raising it three feet, they would ascertain whether that alteration was likely to be injurious to property in the neighbourhood.

Messages were received from the Assembly, notifying that that House agreed to the Council's amendments in the City Properties Leasing and Improving Bill, the Sydney Town Hall Site Bill, and the Cohen's Estate Bill.

Mr. Darley moved the third reading of the Public Vehicles Bill.

The motion was opposed by Mr. J. Campbell, on the ground that the Corporation was entitled to the fees for the repair of the streets. Mr. Owen and Mr. A. Campbell supported the motion, and Mr. Holt suggested that a short amending bill should be introduced giving the Board power to hold a court to hear cases against the proprietors and drivers of vehicles. Mr. Darley pointed out that this had occurred to him, but it appeared to be impracticable as a part of the bill. The bill was read a third time, passed, and returned to the Legislative Assembly.

The Public Gates Bill was received from the Assembly for the concurrence of the Council, and was read a first time.

The Bowenfels Coal Mining and Copper Smelting Company's Railway Bill, on the motion of Mr. Hay, and, after some opposition, was recommitted with a view to bring it into conformity with similar bills as to the charge per ton for public traffic upon the line. In committee, the second clause was amended so as to leave the locomotives, as well as the railway, open to public use at the rate of 3d. (instead of 6d.) per ton.

The Mudgee Hospital Site Bill was read a second time, passed through committee, and was reported with amendments.

The House, at 25 minutes to seven o'clock, adjourned to this day (Thursday).

In the Legislative Assembly, yesterday,

Ministers stated, in answer to questions,—1. That the two persons at present holding the rank of Hospital and Provost Sergeant in the Permanent Artillery Force were members of the late New South Wales Infantry Force, and were among those who were discharged on the 31st December last, for which they received the compensation allowed by Parliament. 2. That the persons in question were not enlisted in the Permanent Artillery Force, but were employed on the staff, and were promoted in accordance with the rules laid down in the Queen's Regulations. 3. That the Council of Education had received the report of the Inspector on the Roman Catholic Denominational school at Grenfell, and had unanimously resolved to grant the certificate applied for. 4. That the papers relating to the Wollongong gaol, ordered by the House on February 11, would be laid on the table that day. 5. That the number of prisoners in Darlinghurst gaol punished since the 1st January, 1867, for feigning insanity was thirteen, of whom seven had subsequently been pronounced insane and had been sent to lunatic asylums. 6. That within half an hour of the time when the Moeltan was advertised to sail, on the 25th ultimo, the depth of water in the channel at the Sow and Pigs reef was 25 feet 4 inches. 7. That the Government could not determine when the Superannuation Act Repeal Bill would be proceeded with until the Legislative Council Bill had been dealt with.

The Public Gates Bill was read a third time, passed, and ordered to be forwarded to the Legislative Council for its concurrence.

On the motion of Captain Onslow, returns were ordered in reference to correspondence between the Admiralty Surveyor, Marine Board, and others, as to deepening the channels near the Sow and Pigs.

The Deniliquin and Moama Railway Bill was, on the motion of Mr. William Hay, referred to a select committee for inquiry and report.

On the motion of Mr. Robertson, returns were ordered relating to the claim of Mr. A. Browne and others, for the leases of auriferous land near Two-mile Flat Gold-field, in the district of Gulgong.

Mr. Parkes laid on the table Border Duties returns, and other documents, which were directed to be printed.

The House then went into committee for the further consideration of the Legislative Council Bill.

Clause 16, respecting the appointment of registrars, was debated at great length in connection with its application to the system of self-registration. Amendments moved by Mr. Garrett, for the insertion of words declaring that the rolls collected for the Legislative Assembly shall be the rolls for the Legislative Council, were negatived by 16 to 14 and 23 to 19, and the Clause was carried with a verbal amendment moved by Mr. Parkes by 24 to 20.

Clause 17, providing for the issue of the writs for the first elections, and in certain other cases by the Governor, was agreed to.

Clause 18, enacting that for rotatory elections and in some other cases the writs shall be issued by the President of the Legislative Council, was postponed on the motion of Mr. Parkes.

Clauses 19, 20, and 21, relating to the conduct of elections, and the appointment and duties of returning-officers for the Electoral Provinces were agreed to.

Clause 22, defining the questions to be put to voters by the returning-officers, was slightly amended and passed.

Clause 23, adopting portions of the Constitution Act, and also of the Electoral Act, as far as applicable, were next proposed, and a debate ensued on an amendment, moved by Mr. Garrett, to continue open nominations. Before the amendment was put, the Chairman, on the motion of Mr. Parkes, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-day (Thursday).

Mr. Speaker reported that the Legislative Council had returned the Public Vehicles Bill, with amendments.

The House adjourned at 11.55 p.m. to 4 p.m. this day (Thursday).

A discussion of considerable importance has occupied the Legislative Assembly several times lately, and the complaints which have been made inside and out of the City Council have found an echo there. To grumble is human. We have always assumed, unless facts are given, that grumbling is a mere natural utterance, which it is necessary to accept as a condition of social existence. Let any man observe his neighbour, perhaps himself, engaged in five minutes of quiet conversation on any of the comparative merits of worldly affairs. His observations will be somewhat different from the majority if he does not hear complaints of the weather, of the state of trade, of the moralities of business, of the flavour of the dinner, of the behaviour of the children, besides many other particulars quite too numerous for any catalogue. So of the City Council we have never been without a certain rumbling of discontent, and it is hardly worth any man's while to take as serious the strong terms which occasionally rise beyond the note of murmuring to the interjections of a quarrel. At the same time it is not wise to wholly neglect even grumblers. They are often disagreeable, but they are an essential element in all public affairs—a class of good-natured people who do no mischief themselves, and who never can see when others are plotting it. According to the French maxim, such people aid another class who like to make things pleasant, and who always declare that everything is "going on for the best in the best possible of worlds." Against this declaration the grumblers protest. They say that the Aldermen are extravagant—that they have built an expensive Town Hall where they might have done without one, that they have made proposals to borrow money which ought to be unnecessary; that, in short, they are leading us on to that time when the question of debt will again arise, rendering it more unmanageable because at the same time everybody will have got into the same embarrassment.

There are, however, some considerations worth taking into account. All new colonies have found it necessary to anticipate their income to undertake works which are intended for many years' use, to make improvements of much more value to the community than the annual interest they have to pay; and thus the only great question to be considered is whether the outlay is necessary for public health and comfort, and whether it can be borne. The money expended by citizens on the improvement of their dwellings, on the drainage of their premises, and on all the adjuncts necessary to civilization is well laid out. The deduction from the annual income in making these arrangements, if done under judicious management, and on something like established plans, would be very little compared with the gain to health. It would save all the innumerable expenses which are entailed by general sickness and by occasional calamity, resulting from broken streets and impure collections which gather in them.

It is very desirable that scrutiny should occasionally be made, by either a Committee of the Assembly or by persons appointed for the purpose; for though we have no disposition to endorse any sweeping charges against the Sydney Corporation, yet we would not forget that they are Aldermen, and therefore subject to infirmity. The general state of the municipal system entered into the discussion. We believe that the plan first adopted—considering the prejudices to be overcome, and the difficulties of initiating taxation was, upon the whole, the safest and most effective. It brought into activity a large amount of practical knowledge, gave some sense of public duty to many who otherwise would have been confined to a general vote, and enabled the people to ascertain the character of their neighbours and their fitness for a larger trust. It induced a large number of men to spend a great deal of time without any pecuniary return, though in some cases they may have mended their own ways at the public expense.

In every locality there was an object of contest and ambition, and we think our readers will acknowledge that the fervour of political conflict was abated by this useful diversion of much energy which would otherwise have been misemployed. The stimulus of a grant from the public revenue overcame much of the reluctance to submit to local taxation. It induced the constituencies to learn A, although its inevitable consequence, according to the theory of the ploughboy, was to compel them to go on as far as Z. The course of municipal government will undoubtedly throw on the property within municipalities many charges which are now met by general taxation; and since this is the custom of the whole world, it must be right. The large taxation of England, if reckoned up, would be found to be dispensed under municipal law. By this plan the disputes with respect to the equity of the present partition will be removed, and a more satisfied feeling will prevail between the house of "Have" and the house of "Want." But as time goes on, and the first works necessary for municipal purposes are completed, it may be quite practicable to form larger areas, and cheapen the expense of working them by a useful union of their Governments. We should be sorry indeed to destroy that Government recklessly for the purpose of getting rid of an expense, or relieving ourselves from the tedium of listening to small local disputes. The healthy contest of men who are all interested in the progress of their localities may benefit society much more than the dead level of a dead sea, where all "life dies and death lives." The people who have everything done for them are trained to indolence and corruption. They have no sense of personal duty, and are unable, in times of difficulty, to help themselves.

The great security against all kinds of abuse is publicity. Multitudes of men will do a service to the community if they are conscious that their labour will be appreciated; and not a few would refrain from wrong only because they know that there is the avenger behind them in the sense of a watchful public.

Is it not high time that our Government began to make some definite move with respect to the San Francisco Mail Service? To the north and to the south of us the other colonies have made a stroke for the services they specially patronise. Victoria laid its plans successfully for carrying the votes at the Conference in favour of giving it a monopoly in the management of the Suez line, and is now using its utmost efforts to secure the recognition by Downing-street of that arrangement. Queensland has boldly taken its stand and made itself responsible for £20,000 a year for the Torres Straits line—and now, is there any reason why our Government should wait any longer before seeking the assent of Parliament to the support of the San Francisco route? The news received from America as to the utter and final failure of Mr. Webb's efforts to secure an American subsidy still further simplifies the matter. The competition of the American steamers is withdrawn, and New Zealand is released from its contribution towards that line. All its resources, therefore, are now available for an alliance with New South Wales. After its costly experience of a separate and independent line, we can hardly suppose that it will repeat the experiment, and make a renewed attempt at a policy of isolation. What is wanted is that without delay our Government should make a liberal and generous offer to New Zealand—an offer that it would be the interest of New Zealand to accept, and which at the same time it would be our interest to make. The Government has had for some time in its hands the tenders for the service. These tenders ought now, without delay, to be placed before the Assembly; and under existing circumstances we can hardly suppose that there would be any hesitation on the part of the Parliament to accept the most satisfactory. Unfortunately, twelve months must elapse before the right class of vessels can be brought out and placed on the line; and until then the service will be discontinued, unless indeed it should be found possible and expedient to make a temporary arrangement to employ once more the vessels of the A.S.N. Company until new and more suitable ships are available.

The months that have elapsed since the Californian line was first opened have done much to prove that a trans-Pacific service is inevitable, and that it will have many and great advantages, both as regards mails, passengers, and commerce. Circumstances have practically dropped it into the hands of New South Wales to take the lead in establishing this service. America has for the present vacated the post; New Zealand is thrown out, and Victoria is too much pre-occupied with the effort to get a big ship into its big dock. The coast is clear therefore for free and vigorous action by our own Government. But if the opportunity is not seized it may slip away. The tide does not wait for ever, and if our statesmen do not know how to rise with the rising wave they may presently find themselves stranded.

It has been argued in the Assembly with a good deal of force, that it is not reasonable that the loose wandering population that visits the colony—here to day and gone to-morrow—should vote for members of the Legislative Council, who may remain in office eight years. The argument, we may presume, was considered sound, seeing that no one ventured to dispute it, or got up to maintain the opposite. But surely what is true with regard to the proposed Upper Chamber can hardly be less true with regard to the Lower. Senators may occupy their legislative positions longer than gentlemen in the other House, and bad members may, on that account, be more difficult to get rid of. But this is the only reason why elections to the Upper House should be more carefully guarded than those to the Lower. The more popular Chamber takes the initiative in nine measures out of ten. It originates all expenditure. It takes the first move in imposing or remitting taxes, and in contracting or discharging debt. It has almost exclusively the power to make and unmake Ministers, and to pass votes of confidence and censure. No sensible man will deny that an Upper House, wisely constituted, will have very great influence in politics, yet no one will contend that what its members say or do is more important to the welfare of the country than what is said or done in the Lower House. On what principle, then, ought we to be more careful in protecting the Council from bad elections than we are in protecting the Assembly? Why should we be so particularly careful that we do not put bad men into secondary positions of influence, and less careful about putting them into primary positions?

Mr. Forster, in giving his reasons the other day why the electoral law should be re-considered, sketched the history of the circumstances under which it was passed, stating that it was the result of a sharp contest between the old Conservative party and the young Radical party, in which the latter triumphed. We might add that the result achieved was in no respect a compromise, but was a complete victory for the one side. After the lapse of many years it has been found that the growth of the colony requires a review of the electoral distribution. May it not also require a review of the grounds on which the suffrage is conferred? Is it not possible that, in the eagerness and vehemence of its victory, the Radical party went a little too far? Do democratic principles, intelligently understood, really require that a full share of governing power shall be given to lodgers of six months' standing? Could visitors demand such a right with any show of reason? And if it cannot be claimed as a right, is it wise to confer it as a favour? A young country ought to be liberal, and to open its arms wide to all new comers. It should know no disabilities of creed or colour, and should be prepared to give to every one who is ready to become a citizen, a citizen's rights. But has it not, on the other hand, a right to demand something like a proof that citizenship is intended, and some sort of a qualification for fulfilling a citizen's duties? Is six months' time enough to enable a new comer to make himself acquainted with our political parties, our political men, our history, our laws, and our policy? And is it wise in a close run election in the city, for instance, between a Cabinet member and a leader of the Opposition, to give the power of turning the scale to a handful of mere strangers?

Supreme Court.—Term List.—Business This Day.—New Trial Motions, &c.: Mossman v. A. S. N. Co., new trial motion; Westgarth and another v. Murnin, demurrer; Butchart v. Dodds, demurrer; Wright v. Commissioner for Railways, appeal; Gore v. the A. S. N. Company. Master's Office, at 10.30: M'William and others v. M'William and others, to tax costs; M'William and others v. M'William and others, to tax costs.

District Court.—Thursday, March 13.—Jury Cause (issue from Supreme Court): Merryweather v. Collis.

Call of the House.—Mr. Robertson stated in the Legislative Assembly last night, that it was his intention to move for a call of the House to consider the third reading of the Legislative Council Bill.

The Border Duties.—Mr. Parkes yesterday laid on the table of the Legislative Assembly the following statement of the Border Duties collected for the month of February, 1873, showing in detail how much was received at each place of collection:—Albury, £1163 1s. 1d.; Howlong, £1 2s. 6d.; Wagga Wagga, £331 9s. 3d.; Corowa, £178 7s. 5d.; Tocumwall, £79 5s. 11d.; Moama, £2494 18s. 1d.; Swan Hill, £7 5s. 2d.; Euston, £12 14s. 5d.; Bourke, £230 2s. 8d.; Wentworth, £206 15s. 9d.; Adelaide, £1261 6s. 7d. Total, £5965 18s. 10d.

The Legislative Council Bill.—The bill to provide for the representation of the people in the Upper House was again under consideration in the Legislative Assembly yesterday. A protracted discussion took place on the 16th clause, which was before the Committee on Thursday last, and upon which the question of registration of voters was again raised. The principle of self-registration was re-affirmed by one or two divisions in a tolerably full House, the last division on the clause being 24 to 20. Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Booth paired off for the clause, with Mr. R. B. Smith and Mr. Clarke against it.

Contempt of Parliament.—Whilst Mr. Buchanan was addressing the Committee of the Assembly last evening, on the Legislative Council Bill, he expressed an opinion that if the principle of self-registration was adopted, the members of the Roman Catholic Church, acting in obedience to the bidding of their priests, would register themselves to a man, whilst persons who were not under priestly tyranny would neglect to do so. Some gentleman in the Speaker's gallery so far forgot himself as to call out in an emphatic manner "It's a lie!" The expression caused considerable surprise amongst hon. members. The chairman, Mr. Driver, at once ordered the removal of the offender by the Sergeant-at-Arms. The stranger was removed from the gallery, but some degree of force had to be exercised in taking him out, as he persisted in clinging to the rails which divide the gallery from the House.

Metropolitan Intercolonial Exhibition.—The Bangalore has brought on to Sydney the first instalment of exhibits from Western Australia, one hundred and ninety-three packages, consisting of copper, lead, iron, galena, and other ores, coal, shale, &c., fire-clay, gypsum, charcoal, freestone, slate, salt, timber of every description; furniture, wheels, felloes, naves, and spokes made of colonial timber, &c.; collections of native birds, leather and specimens of leather-work made from the same, collection of every kind of gum produced in Western Australia, samples of cotton, fibres, silk, &c., soap, oil (olive and others), cereals (wheat, barley, &c.), dried fruits, wines, &c. The same ship also brings a most interesting collection of exhibits from Albany (King George's Sound), comprising a variety of preparations of kangaroo skins, hair, &c. South Australia, Victoria, Queensland, New Caledonia, have also sent a large number of applications for certificates of entry, which will come to hand in a few days. Exhibits from Ceylon are expected by next mail.

Plate Glass, Iron Wire, Sheet Lead, Woolpacks, &c.—We are requested to direct attention to Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb's sale, this day, at 11 o'clock. See advertisements.—Adv.

**THE FRENCH INQUIRY INTO THE LATE WAR.**—We have received, through the politeness of the late Consul of France, a volume published at Paris in January, 1873, which we translate as entitled "A Parliamentary Inquest on the Acts of the Government of the National Defence." First volume, containing the depositions of witnesses, including M. Thiers, Marshals M'Mahon and Le Bœuf, the Duke of Gramont, and all the principal men of France. Some of these depositions will have great attraction for all who take any interest in the affairs of Europe. The first is an inquiry into "the fourth of September," and occupies the entire volume.

**ALEXANDRIA LITERARY INSTITUTE.** — The usual weekly meeting was held at the hall of the institute, Glenmore Road, on Monday evening, 10th instant. After the minutes of the annual meeting were read and confirmed, the meeting adjourned, as a mark of respect to the late Mayor of Paddington (Mr. F. Maclean), whose funeral took place that afternoon.

**ST. LEONARDS.**—A public meeting for the inauguration of a lodge of Good Templars was held on Monday evening, in the schoolroom, Blue's Point. Mr. E. M. Sayers, president of the Working Men's Institute, occupied the chair, and introduced Mr. Percy Gibson, who explained the principles of this temperance organization. After a discussion, in which the Rev. Mr. Turnbull, and Messrs. E. Dowling, Garrick, and Mash took part, it was unanimously resolved that the lodge be formed. A vote of thanks having been awarded to the deputation from the city lodges, it was announced that the installation of officers would take place on Monday evening next.

**SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSION.**—The children attending the Ocean-street, Woollahra, and Petersham Congregational Sunday Schools, were treated yesterday to an excursion to Chowder Bay. After conveying the children there, the steamer Cobra returned for visitors, and although the weather was rather threatening, a great many availed themselves of the opportunity to take a day's amusement. A plentiful supply of refreshments was provided for the scholars, and as no rain fell from the ominous looking clouds which hung about, the juveniles were able to enjoy themselves with a variety of outdoor sports.

**PARRAMATTA ORANGE LODGES.**—The annual excursion of the Parramatta Orange Lodges took place yesterday, at Ivanhoe Park, Manly Beach. Notwithstanding the gloomy weather, a large number of persons were present; and they enjoyed themselves in a variety of ways. A first-class band played a selection of dance music in the Pavilion; and, for those averse to this kind of amusement, quoits, cricket, rounders, and other physical exercises were provided. The steamers Goolwa and Pelican, which were engaged for the occasion, brought the excursionists back before dark.

**THE PARRAMATTA MAYORALTY.**—A meeting was called by the Parramatta Municipal Council clerk for the ninth time on Tuesday, the 11th, for the purpose of electing a mayor. Present—Alderman Byrnes and his five supporters. After waiting some time to see if others would attend, Alderman Byrnes stated that a report had been spread in the town, that there was going to be some compromise from the other side, or some settlement of the question at this meeting, he was sorry that the Alderman, whose name had been used was not present, as he and the three Aldermen elected with him considered they had been returned by the supporters of a pacific policy, which they were bound to stand by; but rather than keep up the present dead lock, he would retire in favour of Alderman Dixon, Pye, or Burge, if the other side would agree to accept one of them. He was afraid the Municipality would loose the half-year's endowment, if the present state of things continued much longer. No other Alderman coming in, the meeting lapsed.

**AGENTS-GENERAL FOR THE COLONIES.** — A writer in an English journal observes:—"I hear that the Agent-General for Victoria is to be appointed only for a term of three years. This shows how little the authorities in the colony know of the duties devolving upon their representative here. Why, it would take a man three years to make the acquaintance of all whom it is desirable he should know. An Agent-General for a colony like Victoria is not second in importance in the eyes of the Colonial Office to the Belgian or Austrian *attaché*; and yet he is expected to do wonders in three years, and dispense the hospitalities attaching to his position upon an income of £2000 a year. I should be glad to see our colonies taking a more lofty view of this important office, because I am persuaded the higher the value they place upon it, the more will be the *kudos* they will get in return."

**GUNS FOR SYDNEY.**—Six 9-inch guns, with their fittings, were ready for shipment to Sydney on the 24th January. The carriages and platforms for these guns, together with those for the six 10-inch guns already in the colony, are in a forward state, and ammunition will be sent out shortly. The "Henry carbines" have been sent out, as has also the ammunition for the same.

**THE AUSTRALIAN ANNEXE.**—It is stated in an English paper that Sir Daniel Cooper is acting, in conjunction with Sir Charles Cowper, in the matter of the exhibits sent by New South Wales for the Vienna and International Exhibitions. As there will not be time this year to build the permanent colonial annexe shadowed forth some time since in these notes, her Majesty's Commissioners have offered the colonies the Belgian or French annexe for the exhibits of 1873. The annexe will be given *gratis*, but it must be fitted and maintained at the expense of the colonies.

**A TERRIBLE DEATH AGONY.**—A Victorian country journal reports that an accident happened near Heathcote, on Saturday, 1st March, by which a fine young man named Winter, in the employ of Mr. Judd, a butcher at Mount Camel, lost his life. About 9 a.m. he was sent with some 6 cwt. of meat and goods in a butcher's cart. He had not proceeded far when, it is supposed, he went to sleep, and the horse, being left to itself, ran against a tree and capsized the cart, the driver falling with his face downwards, and the vehicle, with the whole weight of the goods falling on him, and covering him from his chest down. In this state he lay for about eight hours, suffering dreadful agony and being slowly suffocated, till he was found by a son of Mr. Byrne, who happened to be passing. As the lad was not strong enough to render any assistance, he gave the poor fellow a drink of water, and then started to the station for help. Mr. Begg lost no time in proceeding to the spot with his buggy, and Winter was soon extricated, and a start was made for Mr. Judd's, but before they could get there he was dead. The crimean shirt he had on was worn through at the elbows, and the skin was rubbed off, showing how hard he must have struggled in his endeavours to get loose.

**CURE OF FEMORAL ANEURISM.**—The *Medical Gazette* contains the following interesting particulars of the cure of an aneurism of the femoral artery, by compression, under the treatment of Dr. Sydney Jones:—"D. M., aged 27 years, by trade a pastrycook, was admitted into the Sydney Infirmary on the afternoon of the 14th February, 1873. On examination it was found that he was suffering from a circumscribed aneurism of the femoral artery. The tumour extended from about the origin of the profunda femoris artery to where the main vessel enters Hunter's canal. Dr. Jones saw the case shortly after admission, and ordered the limb to be swathed in cotton wool and bandaged as far as the knee joint. A horse-shoe tourniquet was then applied over the ramus of the pubis. This completely controlled the circulation through the sac. An ordinary field tourniquet was also applied over the artery about three inches further down. The patient was kept under the influence of opium, and bore the pain of the instruments extremely well. One of the tourniquets was screwed down so as to control the circulation almost entirely, but not completely through the sac. When this became too painful for the patient, the pressure was continued by means of the other. On the afternoon of the 23rd instant all pressure was removed, and on the most careful auscultation, no bruit could be heard or any pulsation detected. The œdema of the leg began to disappear almost from the very commencement of the treatment. During the last forty-eight hours of pressure the patient complained of shooting pains down the leg, most probably due to the establishment of the collateral circulation. At the present date the man is undoubtedly cured of his aneurism. The patient considers his disease was caused by a fall off a ladder about two months ago. He fell about eleven feet. After the accident he felt no immediate ill effects, but shortly discovered a small swelling at the apex of the popliteal space, which did not interfere with his daily occupation till about three weeks before his admission, when the swelling rapidly increased in size and prevented his working."

**DR. LIVINGSTONE.**—The following correspondence has been received at the Foreign Office:—"Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received January 15, 1873.) Zanzibar, November 5, 1872. My Lord,—I have the honour to report that on the 2nd instant a few slaves reached the coast, bearing letters of their masters from Unyanyembe. One to my address, herewith annexed in translation, mentions that the men sent to help Dr. Livingstone have reached, and that Dr. Livingstone started for the interior, leaving Unyanyembe about the 18th August last. The bearers of the letter confirm this, and identify the party of Nassick boys and others by mentioning the short carbines which they carried, and which were supplied them from the Search Expedition. They say that Dr. Livingstone has gone for the district of Ironda and Manyema, to visit the people who dwell in caves, of whom all travellers in East Africa have heard mention from native traders, although as yet no European has happened to reach them. In the native mind it would seem more natural to take an interest in ghouls and caverns than in river sources and watersheds, which are Dr. Livingstone's chief aim and object in this new journey. By an unaccountable mistake the messengers now come to the coast have brought back a tin case intact, full of letters of his Highness Seyd Burgash and others, that was sent off from Zanzibar to Unyanyembe in June last. The Arabs of the interior, probably thinking that a closed tin box was intended for the white man who had then left, sent it back without opening it, as it arrived with the solder still intact and his Highness's letters unopened. The position of the Arabs and Mirambo seems unaltered, and the Unyanyembe ivory trade of that part still closed.—I have, &c., JOHN KIRK." Inclosure.—SAEED BIN SALIM-EL-LEMKI TO DR. KIRK. (Translation.) After compliments.—"REJEB 14, 1289. The news of this part is good; and if you ask concerning the doctor, on arrival of his people we sent them to him, and he has gone on to see the regions of Africa, and may he gain his wish, through God, and come back in safety. He started on the 17th of Jemad-el-Akhr.—SAEED BIN SALIM."

# LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS TO AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS.

## THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone said that the Government intended to ask Parliament for money to purchase pieces of plate, of the value of £1200 each, for presentation to the Swiss, Italian, and Brazilian arbitrators in the Alabama case at Geneva.

## THE IRISH UNIVERSITY BILL.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

Messrs. Harcourt, Corrigan, and Myall supported the second reading of the University Bill, but objected to some of the details; the measure was opposed by the Right Hon. Thomas Ball, member for the Dublin University, Sir Rowland Blennerhasset, Messrs. R. Osborne and T. Connolly. Mr. Cardwell defended the bill. The debate stands adjourned. The defeat of the Government is expected.

## THE CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The estimates for the Civil Service reach £18,419,698, being an increase of £444,625.

## FRANCE.

PARIS, MARCH 11.

The indisposition of M. Thiers continues.

## THE AHSANTEE INVASION.

The Ashantees have transferred their operations to Elmina, a Dutch settlement on the West Coast of Africa.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

## BATHURST.

WEDNESDAY.

Sir Hercules Robinson returned from Orange yesterday afternoon, and left Bathurst to-day at daylight for Hill End.

At the District Court to-day, a case, Cole v. the Borough of Bathurst, was called on, in which the plaintiff sued for £200 damages for loss said to have been sustained through the Council building a culvert which caused the water of the Jordan Creek to flood his premises. It was agreed to refer the matter to his Honor as an arbitrator, and he decided that the plaintiff should receive £15 as damages, besides costs of ten witnesses for three days.

## MELBOURNE.

WEDNESDAY.

The Sydney crew will probably take up their quarters at Footscray, and practice on the Regatta course.

In consequence of the aspect of the strike at Stawell, additional police have been sent there.

The despatches from the Agent-General are unimportant.

A Mrs. Bayley was washed overboard from the deck of the ship Nelson during her voyage from Liverpool to Sydney. In consequence of the heavy sea some cargo was thrown over.

The racehorse D'Amour and a Panic colt were shipped yesterday for Sydney.

King of the Ring has been scratched for all his Sydney engagements.

The North Eastern Railway will be opened to Violet Town on the 25th March.

The Chief Secretary, Treasurer, and Commissioner for Works, paid a visit of inspection to the Graving dock to-day.

The Jane Bell's cargo was sold, Plantation coffee (native), 9d.; teas, 11d. for low; 1s. 6d. for medium; cornsacks, 14d; Hennessey's case brandy, 26s. 3d.

Wheat and flour are dull. Late advices state that deals advanced in Baltic, and it is likely there will be 30,000 standards short by the year.

The Fair Trader arrived at Adelaide from Mauritius to-day, in ballast, and confirms previous advices; one vessel loading for Sydney.

Mrs. Dalmahoy Campbell, Hepburn, and Co. report—1097 head of cattle forward. Quality middling to good—prime realizing 25s. per 100 lbs.; medium, 20s. 10d. Best bullocks, £10 11s.; medium, £10 8s.; inferior, £9 6s. to £7. 13,000 sheep penned—60 lb. wethers, 13s.; 50 lb. wethers, 10s.

Messrs. Richard Gibson and Co. report that 1000 head of cattle were offered. Prices up 10s.; they topped the market with Campbell's Gippslanders, averaging £10 2s. 6d. Best beef fetching 26s. per 100 lbs. 13,000 sheep were penned. Prime made late rates. Medium and inferior 6d. lower.

Messrs. Powers, Rutherford, and Co. report that 13,000 sheep were yarded; last week's rates were maintained. 1000 cattle were yarded, and for one or two lots of prime, prices advanced fully 10s. per head.

## QUEENSCLIFF.

WEDNESDAY.

ARRIVED.—Oriental, barque, from Mauritius; Otway (s.), under canvas, from Glasgow.

SAILED.—Adeline Burke, barque, and Ann, barque, for Newcastle.

## ADELAIDE.

WEDNESDAY.

Tenders were called for 1000 tons of flour in barrels for New Caledonia. The lowest offers were £12 and £12 2s. 6d.; both declined.

Sales of wheat took place at 4s. 10d. and 4s. 10½d.; the market is firm.

Flour unchanged.

The Atlanta has been chartered to sail for Port Darwin on April 5.

CHILDREN'S QUESTIONS.—Every one asks questions. Questions, like answers, are cues to character. Questions have displayed the greatest wit and stupidity, wisdom and folly, learning and ignorance, modesty and impudence. There is no form of speech more utterly confounding, or more liable to give deep offence. Probably none of the questions raised by wit or philosophy ever caused more helpless perplexity than those by which fathers and mothers are hourly besieged, when their children's young ideas begin to shoot. The inquisitiveness of these miniature philosophers is generally regarded as one of the provoking yet irrestible prettinesses of childhood, and, unfortunately, it is not simply admired as a mere prettiness, but is treated as such. Parents apparently, if not actually, ignore the fact that this ceaseless flow of inquiry is one of the means by which the moral and intellectual character of their children is to be formed. It is sad to observe what miserably shuffling replies are often given to questions worthy of careful answers, whilst, in other cases, the most foolish and cruel of all expedients is resorted to by saying, "Children should not ask questions." Truly, parents consult expediency, rather than prudence, and "the line of least resistance" seems to be the law of morals, as well as of mechanics. Unimportant as these frequent rebuffs and evasions may appear, they are nevertheless a fruitful source of filial contempt, deceit, and precociousness. It may be objected that it is quite impossible, and, if possible, not proper, to answer the numberless queries with which children confront their elders. Surely it would be treating children as innocent, rational beings, to tell them frankly, when they ask improper questions, that they shall know when they are old enough. It is unkind of any one, through lack of time, to hurt a child's mind by a harsh rebuke when eagerly questioning; we would rather promise attention at the earliest leisure moment, and strictly fulfil the promise. Parents would not lose an iota of filial respect, rather the reverse, by promptly confessing ignorance when questions exceed their knowledge, it may be painful to do so, but anything is better than to tell a child a falsehood. If possible, search for the information at once, letting the child see your patient investigation, for children are imitators, and soon learn to copy, with a certain amount of pride, the actions of their elders. This system of mutual discipline may be very troublesome, but what is the result of following the path of indolence and convenience? It is impossible to evade the fact that even children can penetrate the daily shallowness of parents, and become deceitful through taking improper means of obtaining knowledge, for children intuitively feel knowledge to be a birthright. All education resolves itself into this: The whole life of a single human being is a severely just answer to the question—What were the parents?—*The Congregationalist.*

# OUR LONDON LETTER.

JANUARY 23.

NAPOLEON the Third has passed suddenly away, and the Imperial exile who used to pace to and fro in the shady walks of Camden House now rests in the little Roman Catholic Chapel of the Kentish Village. Though politically he may be said to have died on the field of Sedan, and though it is certain that at the opening of the war disease had signed his death warrant, there was no saying what turn the wheel of his fortune might not take. There were latter-day prophets who announced the approaching ascension of a hundred and forty-four thousand saints to escape the tyranny of the restored Empire of Napoleon; and there were less visionary adherents, who yet trusted in the magic of the name which had exerted so strong a spell over Frenchmen, and might yet exert the same again. But now his career is definitely closed; and as the perishable body is handed over to the keeping of the violet-sprinkled coffin, so is his reputation delivered to the post mortem examination which impartial criticism may be able to make.

The first intimation publicly made of the Emperor's illness appeared on the Monday preceding his death. It had been known for some time in the medical profession that he had been suffering from the presence in the system of a large phosphatic calculus, which was the cause of acute pain, and had debarred him first from horse exercise, then from walking, and at last even from driving. Now it was suddenly announced that on the previous Thursday the operation of lithotrity had been "successfully performed" by Sir Henry Thompson, that the patient's health was good, and that the physicians had every confidence in the result of the further operations that would be required in order to crush and remove the remainder of the stone. Under chloroform, a second attempt was made on Monday, the 6th instant, when "considerable results" were said to have been obtained, in face of "difficulties greater than usual." Two days later it was reported that the local symptoms were more severe; evidently, some portion of *detritus* was so lodged as to occasion great aggravation of the suffering and danger. On Wednesday night the patient slept "naturally and soundly," and next morning his health appeared sufficiently good to warrant the appointment of noon for the third operation. But wounded and exhausted nature refused to meet the emergency; and at twenty-five minutes past 10 the Emperor was found to be suddenly sinking. The Prince Imperial was sent for at once from Woolwich, but failed to arrive in time. In twenty short minutes from the first symptoms of sinking the circulation failed and the life fled. The examination which was made next day showed that the kidneys were in so advanced a stage of disease that nothing could have saved the patient long; while the fact that of the crushed part of the calculus no atom could be found larger than a hemp seed proved how skilfully the lithotrite had been handled. It was afterwards stated in a French medical journal that the character of the disease had been correctly diagnosed as early as June, 1870, and that the Emperor was urged to undergo operation for it at that time. Had the advice been followed, the probability is, says the same authority, that he would have been cured, and the war against Germany never declared. This is one of the most curious among the many speculations upon what might have been which the occasion drew forth.

The news, coming so suddenly, produced great excitement in all parts of this country, as it did in Italy and other States of Europe; the place where it was received most coldly, was that Paris over whose destinies the dead man had presided for two and twenty years, the city he had adorned and petted to the neglect of the provinces. Even the German Court has decided to go into mourning; but on the boulevards and in the cafés it might have been the Emperor of China who had died instead of the Napoleon of the Tuileries. Milan has been foremost in making amends for this neglect, and a national subscription is being promoted by the Italian Liberals with the object of raising a monument "to Napoleon III. as a tribute of gratitude." The first Bonaparte is remembered in the magnificent Arco della Pace, which stands outside the city at the head of the Simplon Road, and in full view of the whole Alpine chain; and now the nephew is to be honoured for what he did to set Italy free from the Austrian. The comments in the English press were lenient, as indeed was becoming in the hour of bereavement; the general feeling was "like that which is felt when a guest has died in the house," and a most respectful sympathy was shown towards the widowed Empress and her son.

The preparations for the lying in state were simple yet effective. The accommodation at Camden House is small, but thousands upon thousands of visitors, all clad in mourning, were enabled to pass through the *chapelle ardente*, and look upon the accoutred form and the features that bore no print of the final pain. The funeral was in keeping. The hearse was led by eight horses; Frenchmen of every degree, from M. Rouher to the Paris *ouvrier* in his blue blouse, followed; representatives of the Queen and the City of London were joined in the long walking procession; and the tiny chapel of St. Mary's was filled with many of the best known ladies of the Court of the second Empire. The violet, which has been an emblem of the Imperialists since it was adopted for the first "Boney," with the legend *il reviendra avec le printemps*, was seen everywhere amid the black, and a picked choir from London gave the funeral music impressively. It was evident that among the mourners were many most attached friends of the Emperor, though probably none could speak of an intimacy so long and close as Dr. Conneau, who in 1820 became secretary to the Emperor's father, was present at the death-bed of his mother, and effected the escape of Prince Louis himself from the fortress of Ham; during his exile the doctor has been a constant attendant, and now has lived to sign the bulletin announcing his death.

Others have gone from us besides the Emperor, though I can give barely more than their names. Lord Lytton, the novelist, orator, and scholar, died on the 18th instant; the Right Honorable Stephen Lushington, who took his seat in Parliament in 1807, and in 1838 was made Judge in the Court of Admiralty, has at last fallen — a man of immense legal knowledge, and even first and abreast of the times, one of his latest acts being to go up to Oxford and vote for Dean Stanley; the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel; Mr. Graves, the senior member for Liverpool—these are the most eminent, but not all, of the public men whom the new year has already taken away. Meantime, Sir George Jessel has been appointed to the Mastership of the Rolls, and rumour names Mr. Vernon Harcourt as a likely candidate for the vacated post of Solicitor-General, not because the Government has any particular affection for him, but because the member for Oxford is at once too able and too dangerous a man to be long left out of any Liberal ministry.

The position of Russia towards Central Asia has been the subject of communication between our Government and St. Petersburgh; and in the stand which we are understood to have made, the Press cordially agrees. Russia is naturally anxious to push her conquests further east and south in Turkistan and Bokhara; and we as naturally reply that we have not the least objection to her taming these barbarous tribes, provided she do not come so near to Afghanistan and the Punjaub as to unsettle our subjects in those provinces. The great range of the Hindu Kush seems indeed made for a natural territorial boundary; but our policy is not to permit Russia to come close to our borders, inflaming our empire with hopes of aid in insurrection, but to see her parted from us by a fair strip of neutral ground. Whether we have suggested the Oxus or the Aran Daria as the limit is not at present known. All that seems clear is that we have been forced somewhere to draw a line which we must be well prepared to defend in case of need. *Punch* epitomises the situation by representing Lord Granville as an armed sentry standing behind a chevaux-de-frise, and challenging an advancing party of Caliban-looking Russians with the words Khiva-la (qui-va-la?). Perhaps the comic talent of St. Petersburgh might be tempted to reply by a picture of Britannia acting the part of old King Canute, and "drawing a line" for the resistless tide of ocean.

The new session of Parliament opens next Thursday week. It is understood that the *pièce de resistance* will be the Local Taxation Bill, with the Irish University Bill as second (and not unsubstantial) dish. That much will be done in the way of amending the Education Act of 1870 does not appear likely, unless it be the making of school boards compulsory over the whole country. Mr. Forster refuses to give up the obnoxious twenty-fifth clause, and the more he clings to it the louder waxes the clamour against it out of doors. Mr. Bright, who has appeared in one or two letters recently, and who quite hopes to take some part in the work of the session, evidently does not think much more will be done by the existing House of Commons; we must in his opinion wait for a new, ballot-elected assembly before we see great questions like the land laws fairly taken in hand. If this be a just view, we may expect the present year with its successor to be mainly spent in preparing the popular mind for radical proposals to be brought before their later representatives. It is a part of this preparation that tables have recently been published of the religious accommodation afforded in the towns of England. It is found, according to the enumeration made by the *Nonconformist*, that in 84 principal towns, excluding the metropolis, there is a population of 5,913,919 persons, for whose use are erected 4843 places of worship, with 2,644,523 sittings, that is with sittings for 44·7 of the entire population. Of this accommodation non-established churches provide 60.6 per cent. and the Church of England 39·4. Broadly stated, the Established Church provides within two-fifths, other bodies over three-fifths of the accommodation. This is of course the part of the case most favourable to Dissenters; it is probable that in London they would stand worse in the comparison, and yet more so in the rural districts.

It was suggested the other day by the *Times* that the great strike of miners in South Wales might, if prolonged, demand the attention of the Legislature. It began with the opening of the year, and has had the result of stopping some of the largest collieries and iron works in the kingdom, and throwing out of work 60,000 men. The latter complained that, as the masters were raising their prices, their wage should be raised in like proportion. A conference was held at which both sides appeared to offer fair proposals. The masters volunteered to submit their books to an examination, conducted by the men or their representatives, while the men in turn demanded arbitration. But neither party has accepted the offer of the other; and the Unionists, who are chiefly colliers and number some 8000, have not only struck themselves, but coerced 52,000 ironworkers and others into the same attitude. The Union sent the other day a remittance of £7500 to keep the strike going, and declares its competence to fight out to the bitter end. Left to ballot, or the free expression of opinion, there seems no doubt that the great majority of the hands would be for returning to work, but the minority rules the situation. Meantime the masters can scarcely get men to cart enough coal for the pumping engines, pits are becoming flooded, and the bitterness on both sides is growing more intense. It is fortunate for the thousands of families thus made destitute that the weather has been exceptionably mild. The mean temperature in the second week of January was 47·9 Fahrenheit, or 12 degrees above the average in the corresponding week for the fifty years 1814-63. It seems that while America is in the path of the cold dry winds blowing from the North Pole to the tropics, and giving her an unusually sharp winter, we are in the course of the reverse current of warm winds coming from the Equator. These warm winds have arrived, charged with an incredible amount of moisture, and the rain has fallen with scarce an intermission of more than one fair day at a time. Last year the rain gauge at the Stye in Cumberland, long known as the rainiest spot in Europe, registered 224·73 inches, and of this quantity as much as 50·05 inches fell in January alone. To complete these weather notes, I may add that our barometers fell lower last Monday than they have been for years, 27·97 inches having in several places been reached. One might think that this season would be a specially favourable one for polar explorations, giving chances of an open arctic sea, not often found. Our Government, however, has declined to vote "urgency" upon the memorial addressed to it by the Geographical Society, maintaining that it is put to quite enough expense in paying for the scientific cruise of the Challenger, which vessel, when we last heard of her, was dredging for animalculæ off the Portugal coast, and fetching up a live starfish from 1100 fathoms depth. Mr. Goschen has other expenses to meet besides those of such expeditions as these. The Northumberland and Hercules, two of our precious ironclads, ran foul of one another in the exposed Funchal roadstead at Madeira on Christmas Day, and the former received heavy damage. Greenwich Hospital is on the eve of being reopened as a Royal Naval College; and it is expected that the palace where the ancient pensioners mooned about will at last fulfil a worthy purpose as a school of scientific navigation. An interesting work has been recently reviewed by the Press, in terms which offer advice to you in the construction of Australian railways. In commenting upon Mr. Fairlie's "Battle of the Gauges," the *Times* points out the strong case established in favour of narrow gauges, and after observing that in Victoria the expensive broad gauge has been adopted, adds, "If the leading men of the colony would study Mr. Fairlie's volume, and would weigh the facts which he narrates, together with the now officially-recorded experience of America, against the assertions of those who oppose him, they would leave no effort untried to obtain a reversal of the late decision." The gist of the book is, that a 3-foot 6-inch gauge is safe up to 40 miles an hour, is immensely cheaper in construction, and requires smaller waggons which can be more readily accommodated to the actual amount of traffic.

An important stopper has been put upon that effervescent bottle, known as the Tichborne Defence Fund. Mr. Onslow and Mr. Whalley, both members of Parliament, having been summoned for contempt of Court, in that they made use in public of expressions calculated to prejudice the coming trial of the claimant, the Court very firmly decided that for them to denounce as a conspiracy the Government prosecution of a man against whom a grand jury had found a true bill for forgery and perjury, and for them to hold public meetings in the very district where he was to be tried, and among the very persons who might be jurors, was an aggravated case of contempt. Each of the defendants was fined £100, and escaped the addition of a sentence of imprisonment only by definitely promising to abstain from all such conduct in future. Yesterday the Chief Justice called the attention of the Attorney-General to some newspaper comments upon his judgment, which, he said, amounted to a defiance of the Court, and asked for prompt action on the part of the representative of the Bar.

An elaborate account has been published of Holman Hunt's new picture; it represents Our Lord in the carpenter's shop at Nazareth. He stands in prayer with extended arms, and the right is so placed as to cast his shadow on the wall in a figure like that of a cross. The Virgin is kneeling with her back to the spectator, and appears to recognise in this vision on the wall an augury of coming fate. The picture, which has occupied the artist for some years, is described by those who have had a private view of it as superior to any previous performance of the same master.

CREDE.

## BOROUGH COUNCILS.

RANDWICK.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the Council was held on Wednesday, the 5th instant, at 7.30 p.m. Present—the Mayor (Mr. John Thompson), Aldermen Pearce, Yeo, Stutchbury, and Read. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence read: 1st. To Mr. C. Turtle, one of the bondsmen of the late lessee of the Randwick and Coogee toll-bar, informing him that as he failed to tender the security promised for the due payment of arrears, the Council's solicitor was instructed to take action in the matter. 2nd. To the Registrar-General, enclosing statistical returns for past year. Moved by Alderman Pearce, and seconded by Alderman Yeo,—"That the Finance Committee prepare and submit an estimate of the probable amount that will be required for the now current year, in accordance with section 164 of the Municipalities Act of 1867." The Council accordingly resolved itself into committee for that purpose, and having resumed, the Mayor reported, and on the motion of Alderman Read, seconded by Alderman Stutchbury,—"That this Council hereby declare a rate of 1s. in the £ on the assessed annual value of all ratable property in the municipality for the current municipal year." The following resolutions were also submitted and agreed to, viz.,—"That Mr. M. J. Peden and Mr. O. Kimberly be appointed assessors for the current municipal year. That a petition be presented by this Council against the Cattle Sale Yards Act Amendment Bill, so as to protect the suburban municipalities, unless the City Council apportion a proportionate amount of the revenue desirable from such Act. That the notice of motion of Alderman Stutchbury, viz.,—That a report in writing from the working overseer of the progress of work under his superintendence, be laid before the Council each Council night. That the honorary Surveyor prepare an estimate of the repairs required to be done to the interior of the Council-chambers by next meeting. That the finance account, viz., road account, £17 11s.; Randwick Ward £8 12s. 9d.; Coogee Ward, £3 13s. 9d.; and general account, £2 9s.; together, £32 6s. 6d., be adopted." The overseer was instructed to push on with all repairs to Randwick and Coogee Roads, rendered necessary by the late heavy rains. The Council then rose.—GEORGE B. GOUGH, Council Clerk.

ALEXANDRIA.—A meeting of the Council was held on Wednesday the 5th instant, at half-past 7 p.m. Present: The Mayor (Mr. G. Bretnall) and full Council. The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and with slight alteration confirmed. A letter from Mr. J. B. Priggins was read, requesting the Council to place six or seven loads of clay in front of his premises. Moved by Alderman Wood, and seconded by Alderman Osborne,—"That the letter be received, and the Foreman of Works instructed to see what required doing." Carried unanimously. A letter from Messrs. Hiles was read, requesting a crossing to be made to their premises off Mitchell Road. Moved by Alderman Lewis, seconded by Alderman Osborne,—"That the letter be received and referred to the Improvement Committee for report." Carried unanimously. A letter from Mr. S. J. Foskett was read calling the attention of the Council to the state of No. 2 drain, and requesting them to take the matter into their serious consideration. Moved by Alderman Osborne, and seconded by Alderman Wood, that the letter be received, and referred to the Improvement Committee for report. Carried unanimously. Moved by Alderman Watson, and seconded by Alderman Dart,—"That the Council Clerk be instructed to write to the Council of Macdonald Town, to ascertain what assistance they would be willing to give towards the widening of the bridge on the Mitchell Road." Carried. Moved by Alderman Foskett, and seconded by Alderman Skinner,—"That the Foreman of Works be instructed to place three slabs over that part of the drain near Mrs. Holland's property." Amendment by Alderman Watson, and seconded by Alderman Lewis,—"That the request be made in the usual form." On submitting the question, the amendment was carried. On the motion of Alderman Dart, seconded by Alderman Wood, the Mayor, Alderman Watson, and the Council Clerk were empowered to sign all cheques for the current municipal year. The chairman of the Finance Committee (Alderman Watson) then brought up a report, recommending the payment of sundry accounts amounting to £23 13s., which was ordered to be paid on the motion of Alderman Dart, seconded by Alderman Lewis. Alderman Woods then presented a petition from twenty-three ratepayers, of Wyndham-street, calling the attention of the Council to the dangerous state of the road also requesting a footpath to be made to protect their property, and moved that it be received and referred to the Improvement Committee for report. Seconded by Alderman Osborne, and carried unanimously. Alderman Skinner presented a petition from ten ratepayers of Botany Road, praying for the opening of No. 1 culvert, or the enlargement of No. 2, for the purpose of carrying off the water in cases of heavy storms, and moved its reception. Seconded by Alderman Osborne, and carried unanimously. Moved by Alderman Foskett, and seconded by Alderman Osborne, —"That the Council form itself into committee of the whole, and inspect the place complained of on Saturday next, at half-past 4 p.m." Carried. The chairman of the Improvement Committee (Alderman Evans) then brought up a report recommending that fifty loads of clay be purchased for repairing the footpaths at a cost of £3 15s., which was received, on the motion of Alderman Foskett, seconded by Alderman Dart. The report as received, was then adopted, on the motion of Alderman Dart, seconded by Alderman Watson. A call of the Council made by Alderman Lewis to take into consideration the advisability of rescinding the latter part of Alderman Skinner's motion, dated January 8th, was then considered and upon being put to the vote was negatived. Alderman Osborne called for a division. The following was the result:—For the rescinding of the motion: Aldermen Lewis, Osborne, and Watson. Against: Aldermen Skinner, Evans, Dart, Wood, and Foskett. Moved by Alderman Evans, pursuant to notice, and seconded by Alderman Osborne,—"That tenders be called for assessing the borough for the current municipal year." Carried. Moved by Alderman Evans pursuant to notice,—"That tenders be called for cartage for the current municipal year." Seconded by Alderman Woods, and carried. Moved by Alderman Evans pursuant to notice,—"That tenders be called for a working overseer for the current municipal year." Seconded by Alderman Foskett, and carried. The meeting then adjourned till half-past 7 p.m. on Thursday, the 6th instant, to consider specifications. An adjourned meeting of the Council was held on Thursday, the 6th instant, at half-past 7 p.m. Present—the Mayor (Mr. G. Bretnall), Aldermen Evans, Foskett, Wood, Lewis, Watson, Skinner, and Dart. On the motion of Alderman Dart, seconded by Alderman Wood, the Council formed itself into committee of the whole to consider specifications. The specifications for cartage, valuers, and working overseer were then considered, and adopted. The Council then resumed, and there being no further business, adjourned till the usual meeting night.—JAMES JONES, Council Clerk.

## AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.

[FLACK, CHANDLER, AND CO.]

HIDES.—Salted Ox and Cow: We have no sales to report since our last, the demand for all descriptions of salted hides is good, and late full rates are well maintained. The bank rate was reduced from 5 to 4½ per cent. on the 12th instant and 4 per cent. to-day. Leather: At the only public sale held since the issue of our last market report 3320 sides of Australian leather were brought forward, and with a brisk demand were cleared readily at prices which show an advance ¼d to ½d per lb. At sales being held this day the quantity offered is large, viz., 21,612 sides. Basils are still in good request, but prices are barely so firm; on the 13th instant 50 bales and 21,840 skins were offered and sold. Skins: Sheep—At periodical sales held on the 21st November, over 300 bales were offered, the demand was inactive, and only about 100 bales were sold—these, realised last sales' rates. Next sales are fixed for 30th instant. Kangaroo have been dull of sale, without change in values. 26,000 "salted" were offered in sales of 9th instant, of which only 2748 1st small were sold, realising 9d per skin. We have no transactions in "dry" to report. Opossum: On the 16th instant, about 35,000 skins were brought forward, but nearly all bought in, the few sold realising 1s 6d per skin for good black, 7d for cased, and 6d per skin for small and interior. Horns: At last periodical sales held on 5th ultimo, a large quantity were brought forward, but with an active demand were nearly all cleared at prices fully equal to those paid at previous sales. Melbourne horns were in especial request and sold at an advance of fully 2s to 3s per 123. Bones: At public sales held on the 5th ultimo 340 tons were offered of which 295 tons were sold; the demand was fair and full to advanced rates were realised. Bark: Mimosa is still dull of sale, without any alteration in prices to note; out of 550 tons offered in public sales on 9th instant, only 10 tons of Melbourne chopped were sold, and for which £7 15s per ton was paid. Tallow: Only two sales have been held since our last, at which about 5000 casks were offered, but only 2500 sold; at the first of these sales mutton tallow was in good demand, and sold readily at an advance of 6d to 9d per cwt., but at following sales this advance was not maintained, and for the small portion sold a decline of 3d to 6d per cwt. had to be acceded to. Beef tallow was brought forward in very large quantities, much in excess of the demand, and the few casks sold shew a decline of fully 6d per cwt. on rates current in December. We quote good to fine mutton, 43s 3d to 44s; fair to good, 41s 9d to 43s; inferior sorts, 39s 6d to 41s; beef, good to fine, 41s to 41s 6d; dark to fair, 38s 6d to 40s 6d; mixed, fair to good, 41s to 41s 6d; dark to middling, 39s 6d to 40s per cwt.

Cocoanut Oil.—The market still continues very quiet, and but little business has been transacted, values remaining without alteration.

SMART WORK IN TELEGRAPHING.—An abstract of the last half-yearly report of the Commercial Bank, telegraphed from Sydney, was received by the London *Times* on the day following the meeting.

SIR CHARLES DILKE AND THE LANDED GENTRY.—The right of meeting, even under cover (says the *Spectator*) appears to be coming to an end in England. Sir C. Dilke was announced to speak at Derby, on the land laws, in the Temperance Hall, but it was rumoured that the meeting would be attacked. Sure enough, the moment the hall was opened, bands of roughs, paid by the gentry, entered, and a regular rush was made upon the platform. The workmen and labourers had, however, been forewarned, and, armed with sticks, thrashed the roughs fairly out of the hall, breaking a good many heads in the process. The resort to physical violence is to be regretted, but the democratic leaders plead in excuse that they acted in self-defence—that their opponents are paid, and that the magistrates, from political sympathy, will do nothing—a charge which at other places than Derby has repeatedly seemed true.

## MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

THE Customs duties received to-day were as follows:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spirits | 1091 | 11 | 10 |
| Wine (still) | 146 | 5 | 0 |
| —— (sparkling) | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Ale, porter, and beer (in wood) | 125 | 0 | 0 |
| Tobacco and snuff | 330 | 13 | 0 |
| —— (unmanufactured) | 73 | 14 | 0 |
| Tea | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| Coffee and chicory | 60 | 14 | 0 |
| Sugar, unrefined | 150 | 15 | 8 |
| Rice | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Dried fruits | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Hops | 18 | 4 | 6 |
| Ad valorem duty | 1322 | 14 | 11 |
| Specific duty | 93 | 8 | 4 |
| Harbour and light dues | 22 | 9 | 0 |
| Pilotage | 24 | 12 | 2 |
| Harbour dues | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | £3425 | 15 | 5 |

The R. M. S. Bangalore brings £24,000 worth of silver coin.

Instructions from the Admiralty, received by the English mail, authorise the purchase of about 11,000 tons of New South Wales coal, to be delivered during the present year, at various naval stations in the Indian and China Seas.

The English mail per Bangalore was delivered at an early hour this morning. So far as could be seen to-day, the news has not affected the import markets, and we heard of no sales worth mentioning.

The Shahpore from Liverpool, arrived this day, bringing a general cargo.

In the Stock and Share market business was rather slack. Bank stock offering freely at higher prices than buyers are willing to pay at present. The only sale reported was a parcel of New Zealand at 17¾. Steam quiet—Illawarra sold at 4¼, and are offered at 4½. Sydney Fire Insurance stock changed hands at 2⅞. Gaslight inquired for, no sellers. An advance of 10s. was obtained for New South Wales debentures; sales at 108½. Buyers of Queensland sixes at 111.

Messrs. Harrison, Jones, and Devlin sold to-day by auction, Yowie Station, in the Bligh district, with 1150 head cattle, at £7 per head; stores, horses, &c., at a valuation—Mr. G. D. Lane, purchaser.

At Messrs. Mort and Co.'s wool sale, to-day, 1120 bales were offered, and about one-third sold, at late rates. Almost all the large lots were valued at higher prices than buyers were disposed to give, and were bought in. Sheepskins exhibited no improvement on last week's quotations. The sales were:—

EL, 13 bales of fleece wool at 19d.; HA over W, 20 ditto at 18d.; S&A, Ravensbourne, 5 ditto at 20d.; WKS, 57 ditto at 18¾d.; H B over B, 6 ditto at 18d.; 2 over JH, 21 ditto at 20d.; Y, 18 greasy at 9¼d.; LT in diamond, 18 ditto at 10½d.; FLA over gyrah, 5 scoured at 12¼d.; J Hover, 7, 22 fleece at 19d.; WJS, 5 ditto at 17¼d.; MD conjoined, 6 ditto at 18¼d.; GM, 22 ditto at 19¼d.; WJ, 10 ditto at 18¾d.; CO over L, 8 greasy at 9¾d.; W, 17 fleece at 16¾d.; LH, 12 ditto at 19¼d.; Kalangan, 24 ditto at 18¼d., ditto 7 lambs at 9¼d.; EB over O, 8 fleece at 16¼d.; JA, 13 lambs at 8d.; MW, 15 fleece at 17¾d.; W, 5 ditto at 17d.; WE over New England, 7 ditto at 20¼d.; MD, 5 greasy at 9d.; and 78 bales of various kinds in small lots. 45 lots of sheepskins at 1¼d. to 1¼d.

We extract the following from the weekly trade report of the *Agence Havas*, of Marseilles, of date 17th January, 1873:—

Drugs and Chemicals: Market calm, without any business of importance. Some transactions have been quoted during the week, but at prices which form no guide for extensive operations. Olive oils, for manufacture and consumption, are both in small demand. In the former there have been no transactions, and in the latter there has been a fall in price. Superfine is quoted at 170 f. to 175 f., and fine at 140 f. to 145 f., the two kilos. Wines and Spirits: Market very calm; the wines are in good condition. Hides and Skins: No business of importance has been transacted in these two articles. Public sales of 400 dry Buenos Ayres hides, in good condition, of about 17 kilos each, have been made at 147 f. the 50 kilos. Metals.—Lead: The news from the Spanish markets has maintained the prices firm by reason of the numerous demands coming in from England and the North of France. Our stock being important, this article is being held for a rise in foreign markets. Copper: Red, in sheet, 275 f.; in roll, 280 f. Wools: Continuous orders for manufacture maintain a certain movement in the market, and keep up firmness in the sales. Stock, 26,340.

Messrs. Stubbs and Co. will sell by auction, to-morrow, the cargo of teas ex Mary Blair, &c.

English advices are to January 24. The following is from the latest date of the *Times*:—

The directors of the Bank of England have to-day reduced their rate of discount from 4½ per cent., to which it was lowered on the 9th instant, to 4 per cent., and the accounts published this evening show not only that the step had become indispensable, but that in the absence of any unexpected feature in the money market during the next week or two a further downward movement may be expected. The reflux of coin from the home circulation has been large, there having been an increase of £453,134 in the bullion, although only £20,000 was sent in during the week from foreign arrivals, while the reserve has been largely augmented by repayments, so that its proportion to liabilities is now 53½ per cent.—an unprecedented point with the exception of one week in December, 1861, when it was just over 54 per cent., and a reduction of the rate of discount to 3 per cent. immediately followed. For the present there is still an absence of demand for gold for Germany, the purchases of most of the recent arrivals having been for Spain, and a sum of more than £300,000 is almost due from Australia. The new Japanese and Hungarian loans are not expected to lead to any requirements. After the announcement this morning of the reduction of the rate, the applications at the Bank were few, the supply of money both in the Stock-Exchange and the open market being abundant. Consols have been steady throughout the day, at 92¼ to ⅜, both for delivery and the account. Metropolitan Three-and-a-half per Cents. left off at 97½ to 98½; Bank Stock, 248 to 250; Reduced and New Three per Cents., 92¼ to ⅜; India Five per Cents., 109 to ½; India Four per Cents., 104 to ⅝; Rupee Paper, 95½ to 96½ and 97½ to 98½; India Bonds, 2's to 15s pm.; and Exchequer Bills, 2s dis. to 2s pm. The Joint Stock and other Banks have reduced their rate for deposits from 3½ to 3 per cent. The terms of the discount establishments are 3 per cent. for money at call, and 3¼ per cent. for deposits for seven or fourteen days.

Westgarth's circular of the same day reports of the market for colonial securities:—

A South Australian 5 per cent. of £100,000, due 1911 and 1912, interest due 1st January, 1st July, was disposed of on the 9th instant by public tender at a published minimum price of 105; 5 per cent. deposit, the balance on 15th. Only £54,700 was tendered for at rates from 105 to 106 1s, chiefly at a little over 105, but the balance was sold after the tendering at 105½. This is the highest price, relatively, ever got in this market for an Australian Government loan. There was an intimation at the time that this was the last of the high interest loans, prior to the proposed consolidation at a lower rate.

Victoria, which has sanctioned £1,500,000 of an interminable debt like our consols, has decided upon an inscribed stock. The form is familiar here in consols and some Indian and Canadian stocks, but it is not so suitable to the general market as the "bearer" form. The reason of the superior suitableness of this form may not strike parties who have no experience of the London and other chief stock markets. In the smaller field of a colony, the greater part of a loan may go direct to the actual investor, and hence the inscribed or registered form would be the best. But in the large markets for a long time past loans on the great modern scale are almost wholly taken up, in the first instance by "the market," and very much of the stock may be pledged and negotiated times without number, and for years consecutively, ere it finally subsides into permanently investing hands. It is this vast preliminary Stock Exchange business that demands the convenient form of the bearer bond, a form in which almost all stocks are now issued here. Any issuing Governments that, either in ignorance or from mere theoretical considerations, persist in the inscribed or ordinary registration forms, must be content with a lower price for this less negotiable form. A transfer deed and transfer stamp are needed for every sale, and with regard to the inscribed form in particular, the stamp charge (British Government securities excepted) is the usual 10s per £100 of ordinary stock transfers. Undoubtedly when stock does reach the permanent investor, the insecurity of the "Open Bond" is experienced. The question is how to reconcile the two wants in one and the same document, and it is in the view of solving this difficulty that I have suggested a mode of registering and unregistering the bearer bond for holding purposes.

The continuous fall in the Bank rate from 7 per cent. on the 9th October to 4 per cent. to which it was reduced yesterday, has been favourable to the prices of the various colonial Government securities, and there has been a general advance in values during the last eight weeks since the last previous issue of this circular, averaging about 2 per cent. The advance has been chiefly in the Victoria, Queensland, and some of the New Zealand stocks, with a strong recovery in Tasmania. There has been a large business done, especially in the New Zealand Consolidated, which had advanced to 103¾ ex coupon, or 3½ per cent., but with a slight reaction during the last few days.

The changes since the date of the preceding circular, the 29th November (the intermediate four-weekly circular not having been issued owing to the limited business), appear as follow:—The various New South Wales Fives have all advanced, the two Short Terms by 1½ to 2 per cent., the two Long Terms, by 3½ per cent. In Victoria Stocks, the 5 per cents., at 107 ex coupon, are 2½ per cent higher; the 6 per cents., 1891, at 118 &c., are 3½, and the 6 per cents., 1883-5, at 115, are as much as 4 per cent. higher. The Queensland 6 per cents. are each 3½ per cent higher. The various South Australian 6 per cents. are 2 per cent., and the 5 per cents. are 1½ per cent. higher. The Tasmanian 6 per cents., long terms, at 110 ex coupon, have recovered 3½ per cent. In New Zealand stocks the sixes are 1 to 2 per cent. higher, the 5 per cents., 1914, 2½ per cent., and the Consolidated fives 3 per cent. higher. In miscellaneous bonds the 6 per cents. of the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway are 1½ per cent. higher, and the Dunedin 5 per cents at 91 ex coupon are 2½ per cent. higher. The Tasmanian Main Line 5 per cents. are 1 per cent. lower.

The *European Mail* has the following:—

The report of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, to be presented on January 27, shows an available total of £31,317, and recommends a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, and the appropriation of £7500 to reserve, thus raised to £32,500, and of £1000 to premises account, leaving £1817. At the corresponding date of last year, the dividend was at the same rate, £1000 was appropriated to premises account, and £3331 was carried forward. The deposits held are £976,207, an increase of £47,125 and the circulation is £94,302, an increase of £3022. The New Zealand Fibre Company (Limited) has just been registered. The capital is £40,000, in 400 shares of £100 each. The object here is to carry on the cultivation of hemp and other fibrous

substances at Kaiho, in the province of Auckland. The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company's report, presented at the meeting held on January 22, showed an available balance for the year £20,1?7, out of which the following appropriations were recommended:— A dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and interest on calls paid in advance on old shares [illegible] cent. per bonus, at 2½ per cent. £1?3? and reserved fund, [illegible] £7230; £1375 to be carried forward. The report was adopted.

Willans, Overbury, and Co.'s wool circular of July 24 says:—

Since the close of the November sales [illegible] has been quiet, such transactions [illegible] the colonial wool market taken place, chiefly in Cape or [illegible] by private contract as have firm prices, and in some [illegible] whites, have been effected at the demand has been [illegible] even at a slight advance; but Accounts from all [illegible] partially of an occasional character. In representing [illegible] quarters at home and abroad concur sufficient, perhaps [illegible] of wool to be exceedingly light. wants of consumers [illegible], but no more than sufficient to supply the until the opening of the February sales. On the other hand, stocks of goods in manufacturers' hands are heavy while the practice of working solely to order is not adhered to, whilst, amongst those who never make to stock, orders are much less plentiful than they were at the corresponding period last year. Prices too are said to be unremunerative, and there can be no doubt that the rise which has taken place in goods is insufficient to compensate for the enhanced price of the raw material and the increased cost of manufacture. Under these circumstances, it appears doubtful whether current rates will be maintained when the market is once more freely supplied with wool; but, in the meantime, there seems ground for hope that the exhaustion of stocks will create a very active competition at all events during the ensuing series of sales fixed to commence on the 13th proximo.

The arrivals to date are subjoined, but it is expected that about 120,000 bales will have arrived in time to be included in the series.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sydney and Queensland ... ... | 2,895 bales. |
| Port Phillip ... ... ... | 26,263 „ |
| Adelaide ... ... ... | — „ |
| Van Diemen's Land ... ... | 264 „ |
| Swan River ... ... ... | — „ |
| New Zealand ... ... ... | 2,679 „ |
| Cape ... ... ... | 19,359 „ |
| | 51,400 bales. |

Messrs. Goad, Rigg, and Co., writing on January 23rd, state:—

Since our report of the 31st ultimo, the tallow market has been quiet, with a limited business doing in all descriptions. Prices, however, have been steady, the present quotations for Russian Y. C. on the spot being 43s for old, and 44s 3d per cwt. for new. The demand for Australian tallow has been only moderate, and the sales comprise 3777 casks. The value, to-day, of good to fine mutton is 43s 6d to 44s 6d, and fair to fine beef tallow 40s 6d to 41s 3d, being 6d higher for the former, but 9d per cwt lower for the latter than on the 31st ultimo. Mutton tallow has been rather scarce during the month, whilst beef has been in plentiful supply. Import since 31st ultimo, 1421 casks; stock this day in first hands, about 9700 casks. Hides: The market for salted hides generally is very firm, and we look for higher prices for Australian. At present we cannot quote Sydney hides over 7⅛d to 7½d per lb.; these rates may be exceeded, but they are now at an extreme point, and their continuance will depend upon the course taken by South American hides. Leather continues in good request, but the quantity brought forward has been limited, and the greater competition caused. We quote best Melbourne sides 14½d to 15d per lb.; Sydney, 13⅛d to 14⅛d per lb. Mimosa Bark: A dull market and heavy stocks existing have to some extent precluded business, but within the last day or two transactions have taken place amounting to 660 tons, at the following prices:—Chopped Melbourne, £8 15s to £9 per ton in bags; loose, at £8 10s per ton. These prices are likely to be maintained, as supplies seem to be shortening.

## MINING.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

THE Share market was a trifle firmer this morning. Holders of Hill End scrip are recovering confidence. Beyers and Holtermanns have advanced to 51s., and are firm. Krohmanns went up to 50s., sellers asking 52s. at close. Rapps ranged from 18s. 9d. to 19s. 9d.; Carroll Beards sold at 47s. 6d., and Star of Peace at 25s. 6d. Hustler's Extended brought 14¼; New North Clunes, 80½. Coal shares wanted. Copper quiet. South Cobar are moving off at 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. Peak Downs sold at 55s. and were quoted at 60s. later in the day.

The secretary of the New South Wales Brokers' Association reports the following sales:—Commercial Bank, £74; Sydney Fire, 57s. 6d.; Hickson, Creighton, and Beards, 19s.; Carroll and Beards, 47s. 6d., 47s. 9d.; Krohmanns, 46s., 48s., 50s.; Beyer and Holtermans, 50s. 6d., 51s.; Normanby, 7s. 6d.; Peak Downs, 62s. 6d.; Rapps, 19s.; Currajong Amalgamated, 9s. 3d.; Great Extended Hustler's Tribute. No. 1, 70s.; Great Extended Hustler's Company, £14 2s. 6d.; South Cobars, 7s. 6d.

Sydney Tin Co.—The general meeting for the consideration of directors' report was held at the company's office on the 26th February, and adjourned to the 5th March instant. At the adjourned meeting the show of hands for the adoption of the report was 22 and against 3. Messrs. Thompson and Wynne having demanded a ballot, the meeting was again adjourned until to-day, when a ballot having been taken, the report was adopted, the votes recorded being—for the adoption of the report, 1068; against, 528.

El Dorado G. M. Co.—Writing on 10th instant, the mining manager reports:—"I informed you in my last that the vein was very small, but I am happy to say now that it is making larger. It will now average 6 inches thick, and shows good gold. I have this fortnight sunk the underlay shaft 10 feet, the vein in the bottom being 6 inches thick. I have got through the break reported on in my previous letter, and have now got two well-defined walls which make the ground work much better. I hope during the next fortnight to add considerably to the stone at grass. The quantity already out is, as near as I can judge, about 40 tons, and ought to average at the least 3 oz. per ton. I make this statement without exaggeration, providing we get all the gold which the stone contains from the machine."

Cumberland G. M. Co.—The mining manager reports:—"Work going on satisfactorily, vein in low level scarcely formed yet, but shows gold when crushed."

Northern Cowflat Copper Co.—The manager, under date 10th March, reports:—"The lode in No. 2 shaft continues to yield good stones of yellow ore, sample of which I send herewith. I have every reason to believe, from the appearance of the lode in bottom of the shaft, and the congenial nature of the surrounding ground, that it will continue to improve as greater depth is attained. I have over 12 tons of this ore dressed and ready for market."

The Star of the West G. M. Co.—The mining manager reports having finished a trial crushing of unselected stone from loose veins cut in driving for the main reef. The result not being payable (without sorting the stone) he has resumed driving, and expects to cut the reef in about 20 feet.

Count Bismark G. M. Co.—Under date the 8th instant, the mining manager writes:—"I have the honour to report that, since I last addressed you, a favourable change has taken place in the prospects of the mine. On Thursday last we met with some very good stone, and I got a few very rich specimens. This, however, is the only gold of any consequence that I have seen since commencing to stope. It appears to be a shoot of gold rising south, but I shall not be able to prove this for a few days."

Normanby Copper Co.—The secretary reports that he has received a letter from the local secretary at Maryborough, who informs him "that the furnaces are now in full operation, and that the result of the first smelting, has astonished even their manager, as there is no doubt but what the eight hundred tons of ore on the surface will give one hundred tons of pure refined copper."

WAS THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES NECESSARY?—The *Times*, in a leading article on November 30, thus significantly speaks of Mr. Gladstone's remarks at a dinner given by Mr. Cyrus Field:—"To quarrel now because George III. and Lord North vainly endeavoured to lay a tax on the Boston trade would be an extravagance of pugnacity only to be paralleled by an Irish faction fight, and if we disagree at all from Mr. Gladstone's remarks on the original causes of separation, we disagree from him in regarding that separation as inevitable. When he says that Great Britain was struggling against nature, and even against Providence, in opposing American independence, we take leave to doubt whether, if both nations had then known their own interests, American independence would ever have been proclaimed. Since it is now too late to undo, it is safe to regret events which passed a century ago, and we hold ourselves perfectly free to believe that, but for George III. and Lord North, these islands and the United Provinces might have continued under the same Government—modified, no doubt, by the very nature of such association, yet still embodying the spirit of that constitution which Burke's genius would have known how to develop."

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY YEARS AGO.—The prices of what were luxuries in 1709 may be ascertained by means of the following advertisement from the *Daily Courant*, March 21, 1709:—"For the benefit of Retailers. Coffee Roasted at 6s. 4d. a Pound, never better us'd. Bohee Tea at 16s. a Pound (except the Bohee Tea per Ship Loyal Bliss, none equal to it. Bohee Tea at 12s. per Pound that exceeds most that is sold at 20s. per pound; and variety of Green Tea, with encouragement in proportion to the Quantity. Sold by ROBERT FARY, Druggist, at the Bell in Grace-Church Street." In Queen Anne's, time druggists sold Tea and Coffee; Bohea was the only kind of Tea imported; 20s. a pound, many years after this, was the price of the Tea bought for Pope's "Belinda." A few days after the above appeared, the same dealer offered "clean Jesuite Bark, a good sort, at 3s. a Pound, till this time generally at 6s. a Pound." If his "Bohee" was not better than his "Jesuite Bark" was likely to be at 3s. a Pound, it would not have suited Mr. Isaac Bickerstaff, notwithstanding that that gentleman would probably "lace" his Tea with a good deal of brandy, especially if he took it in the morning, the only part of the day when it is conceivable he would take Tea at all.—*Athenæum*.

## STOCK AND SHARE LIST.—MARCH 12.

OFFICIAL SHARE BROKERS' PRICES CURRENT.

| SHARES. | Buyers. | Sellers. | Business done. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **BANKS.** | | | |
| Australian Joint Stock ... | 13¼ | 13½ | ...... |
| City ... | 10½ | 10¾ | ...... |
| Commercial ... | 74½ | 75 | ...... |
| New South Wales ... | ... | 46 | ...... |
| New Zealand ... | ... | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| Union ... | ... | ... | ...... |
| Queensland National ... | .. | 4¼ | ...... |
| **STEAM.** | | | |
| Australasian ... | 16½ | 17 | ...... |
| Clarence and Richmond | ... | ... | ...... |
| Ditto, pref. (10 per cent.) | ... | 10½ | ...... |
| Clarence and New England | ... | 4½ | ...... |
| Hunter River ... | ... | 12¼ | ...... |
| Illawarra ... | ... | 4¼ | 4½ |
| **INSURANCE.** | | | |
| General ... | ... | ... | ...... |
| N. S. W. Marine ... | ... | ... | ...... |
| Pacific ... | ... | 21s | ...... |
| Sydney Fire ... | ... | 3 | 2⅞ |
| Sydney Marine ... | ... | 9s | ...... |
| United ... | ... | 9s | ...... |
| Australian Gas-light Co. | 15 | ... | ...... |
| Ditto New Shares (£1 paid) | 6 | ... | ...... |
| **DEBENTURES.** | | | |
| New South Wales ... | 107½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| Ditto Interminable ... | ... | ... | ...... |
| Queensland (6 per cent.) | 111 | 112 | ...... |
| Ditto Treasury Bills ... | ... | ... | ...... |
| New Zealand ditto (1874) | ... | ... | ...... |
| City of Sydney ... | ... | 108, 109 | ...... |
| A. S. N. Company (1876) | ... | ... | ...... |
| **MINING.** | | | |
| Bulli Coal ... | 12 | ... | ...... |
| Ditto, pref. (12½ per cent.) | ... | ... | ...... |
| N. S. W. Shale and Oil ... | ... | 28s | 28s |
| Wallsend Coal ... | 11 | 11½ | ...... |
| Waratah Coal ... | 8 | ... | ...... |
| Boolboonda Copper ... | ... | ... | ...... |
| Cobar ... | .. | 41s | ...... |
| S. Cobar ... | ... | ... | 7 6, 7/9 |
| Cowflat ... | 10s | 14s | ...... |
| Drummond ... | ... | 2s | ...... |
| Edina ... | ... | ... | ...... |
| Mount Perry ... | ... | 17s 6d | ...... |
| Normanby ... | 6s | 7/3 | ...... |
| Peak Downs ... | 2¾ | 2¾ | 55s |
| Peelwood ... | ... | 10s 6d | ...... |
| Phœnix ... | ... | ... | ...... |
| Western Peak Downs ... | ... | 3s 6d | ...... |
| Wolca ... | ... | ... | ...... |
| Biraganbil Gold ... | ... | ... | ...... |
| Brown's ... | 9 6 | 10s 6d | ...... |
| Beyers and Holtermann's | 50s | 51s | 50/, 51/ |
| Carroll, Beard, and Co. | 47s | 47s 6d | 47, 6 |
| Cock, Attwood, and Dwyer's | ... | ... | ...... |
| Denison ... | ... | 12s | ...... |
| Dayspring ... | ... | 8s 6d | ...... |
| Fischer and Beard ... | 17s | 18s | ...... |
| Grenfell Consols ... | 15s | 15s 6d | ...... |
| Heffernan's ... | ... | ... | ...... |
| Hixson, Creighton, and Beard ... | ... | 17s 6d | ...... |
| Johnson's ... | ... | ... | ...... |
| Krohmann's ... | 49s 6d | 52s | 47/, 47/6, 48, 50 |
| Marcolini ... | ... | 10s | ...... |
| Monte Christo... | ... | 27s 6d | ...... |
| Oxon's ... | 7s 6d | 8s 3d | ...... |
| Paxton's ... | ... | 10s | ...... |
| Rampant Lion ... | ... | 5 | ...... |
| Rapp and Co. ... | 18s | 19s | 18/9, 19/6, 19 9, 19 |
| Rawsthorne ... | 14s | 16s | ...... |
| Star of Peace ... | ... | 25s 6d | 25s 6d |
| Williams ... | ... | 22s | ...... |
| Victorian Trunkey ... | ... | ... | ...... |
| Band & Albion Consols (Ballarat) | ... | ... | ...... |
| Hustler's Great Extended ... | ... | 14½ | 14¼ |
| Ditto Tribute No. 1 (Sandhurst) | 60s | 70s | ...... |
| New North Clunes (Ballarat) ... | 80 | 82 | 80½ |
| Tookey (New Zealand)... | ... | ... | ...... |
| Blue Mountain Tin ... | ... | ... | ...... |
| Champion ... | ... | ... | ...... |
| Elsmore ... | ... | ... | ...... |
| Karaula ... | ... | ... | ...... |
| Maryland Ruby ... | ... | ... | ...... |
| Mount Mitchell ... | ... | ... | ...... |
| Newstead ... | ... | ... | ...... |
| Pioneer ... | ... | ... | ...... |
| Queensland ... | ... | ... | ...... |
| Ruby... ... | ... | ... | ...... |
| Ruby Creek ... | ... | ... | ...... |
| Sydney (3s) ... | ... | ... | ...... |

# LAW.

## SUPREME COURT.—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12.

SITTINGS IN BANCO.

BEFORE Mr. Justice HARGRAVE, Mr. Justice CHEEKE, and Mr. Justice FAUCETT.

IN RE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF HUGH PLUNKETT—REFERENCE.

This was an application to the Court to confirm a judgment of the Chief Commissioner in Insolvency refusing to grant a certificate of conformity to one Hugh Plunkett; and thereupon to inflict such punishment upon the aforesaid insolvent as might be deemed commensurate with the circumstances of the case.

Mr. Salomons appeared for the official assignee and creditors, in support of the application; Mr. Darley for the insolvent.

This motion was made under the 19th section of the 7 Victoria, No. 19, which provides that in every case where, under the preceding section, the Chief Commissioner would be required to refuse an insolvent's certificate, it should be lawful to him to hold such insolvent to bail; or, in default of bail, to commit him to prison until such time as the Supreme Court should receive the commissioner's report of the case, and thereupon inquire into the matter, hear the insolvent in his defence, and pronounce judgment, either sustaining, rescinding, or varying the commissioner's decision, with some penalty (if sustained), according to the nature of the case. The "preceding section" referred to provides that the Chief Commissioner shall be required, without option, to refuse the insolvent's certificate in cases (amongst others) where the latter shall not have made a full and fair disclosure of his estate; where he shall have contracted debts without having had means to pay them, or a reasonable expectation of having such means; where, knowing himself to be insolvent, he shall give a fraudulent or unjust preference; and where he shall not have kept reasonable accounts or entries of receipts and payments. In this case the insolvent Plunkett, a storekeeper of Newcastle, sequestrated his estate on the 23rd July, 1872. Meetings were duly held, and debts to the extent of £1505 5s. 11d. were proved; the assets amounting to £285. A dividend of 3s. in the £ was paid, and two preferent creditors received their claims in full. Upon an application for a certificate being made in due course, certain objections were filed, which were duly considered by the Court; and the Chief Commissioner ultimately determined that he must refuse such certificate upon four grounds:—Firstly, that the insolvent had been in difficulties for many months prior to the surrender of his estate; and after having become absolutely insolvent, and knowing the same, he contracted debts without having had any reasonable or probable expectation of means to redeem his liabilities, especially to several creditors named. Secondly, that after the 18th June, 1872, he deliberately ceased to make cash entries, thereby precluding the Court from discovering his receipts after that time. Thirdly, that though on July 11 he was advised and required by Messrs. Fraser and Co., one of his largest creditors, to sequestrate, he refused to do so although in Sydney at the time, and returned to Maitland; and the evidence did not enable the Court to discover the condition of his estate after that time. And fourthly, that he made a fraudulent and unjust preference by paying at least £9 to one Mary Murray when knowing himself to be insolvent; and instead of surrendering his estate as a going concern, he arranged, and was accessory to the opening of a shop by Miss Murray, carrying his good will. The insolvent was thereupon admitted to bail, which he now surrendered, and appeared before the Court to be dealt with. From the evidence taken in the Insolvent Court, it appeared that Plunkett's valuation of his stock-in-trade was £500; but that he took no stock list and kept no stock account. He had been in business about two years, and discovered that he was in difficulties some two months before his sequestration. Four different creditors caused writs to be served upon him within or about that time; and another (the Sugar Company) had sued him some months previously, but their claim had been satisfied. After the 18th June, he ceased to make any entries in his cash book because he had become disheartened. To the firm of Barnard and Hinton he was largely indebted, and throughout the month of June continued to obtain goods from them; the last order, £16, having been given on the 24th June, making the entire indebtedness, £319 12s. 1d. On July 6 he made a payment to Frazer and Co., and sent them a telegram, desiring further credit, which, however, they declined to allow—his indebtedness to them being then about £500. Miss Mary Murray was his sister-in-law, and had lived with him some time. She had no property of her own; but after her brother-in-law got into difficulties she opened a shop in the same line of business, a few doors from the premises. It was sworn, however, that she had no stock which had belonged to her relative; she had purchased the scales and weights at the sale; but that was all. Some time previous to Plunkett's involvements, she had advanced £40 to him, which he repaid. She held no receipt, and would not swear that the money or some portion of it had not been repaid in July. The insolvent and Miss Murray were the only witnesses examined. Her Savings Bank book was now produced in evidence that the amount stated had been lent. It was contended for the insolvent that there had been no proof or even allegation that he had not made a full and fair disclosure of his estate; that, admitting that as a matter of prudence, he ought to have sequestrated on the 24th June, there was no proof of any dishonest or fraudulent intention on his part in not doing so, inasmuch as, with a stock worth £500, he might have considered himself justified in making further efforts to carry on and redeem his position; that his neglecting to make cash entries after a certain date did not constitute an offence under that portion of the section divesting the Chief Commissioner of his discretionary power to suspend or refuse; that the Chief Commissioner's third objection was not provided for under the statute; and that admitting that there was evidence that a sum of money had been paid to Miss Murray within sixty days of the sequestration, the punishment under the section, imprisonment for any period not exceeding a year, was too severe to inflict under the circumstances. It was urged therefore that the Court would either entirely rescind the Chief Commissioner's judgment, or modify it.

The COURT sustained the refusal of the certificate. Mr. Justice HARGRAVE did not think the English authorities cited of force, because in England there was no special legislation equivalent to the powers conferred by the special sections of our statute. Here the Chief Commissioner had shown four grounds or objections against the granting of the certificate. The first of them—as to contracting debts without a reasonable expectation of being able to meet them—had been plainly sustained. The second was also clearly within the scope of the 19th section. It appeared that the insolvent had up to a certain date kept correct accounts, after which he deliberately ceased to do so which was one of the greatest offences that an insolvent could commit. He had had his shop filled up with goods obtained from other people, which he kept on selling without making any entry of his receipts; and ultimately his sister-in-law set up in the same line of business on her own account. That to his (the Judge's) mind furnished the key of the whole affair; it appeared to him that the insolvent had sold to Miss Murray at half-price or under price, and that she then went two or three doors away and disposed of the goods so obtained to the dealers, who paid full price. The third objection did not come within the special grounds disclosed in the 18th and 19th sections; but the others were fully borne out. He thought, therefore, that the Chief Commissioner had been right; and he was further of opinion that the insolvent ought to be punished, but as their Honors thought otherwise he should say nothing upon that head. Mr. Justice CHEEKE concurred, as the insolvent was not to be punished. He thought the Chief Commissioner had rightly refused the certificate.

Mr. Justice FAUCETT concurred with Mr. Justice Cheeke. He held with the commissioner had properly decided; though as to whether there had been any necessity for his judgment being confirmed by this Court, he (the Judge) should not offer an opinion. That the insolvent had contracted debts without any reasonable ground of belief that he would be able to pay them had been proved beyond all doubt. The second ground taken by the commissioner had also been sufficiently made out, and there had been a clear fraudulent preference. If he could see that at the time the insolvent ceased to keep accounts, he did it for the purpose of deceiving the Court and preventing a knowledge of what moneys he received and how they were applied—if he could see upon the evidence that this was for the purpose of selling under value to the insolvent's sister-in law, in order to stock her shop if these theories were established, he should feel that this Court ought to punish the insolvent with the full severity allowed by the law. But he could not see that this had been proved. One of the objects in examining an insolvent was to ascertain the manner in which his property had been disposed of; and when he was examined the Court must trust to his evidence, unless there was testimony throwing doubt and distrust upon it. Here, however, there was the insolvent's evidence that he had no such motives, and there was nothing to disprove it but mere surmise. That would not justify the Court in assuming contrary to the sworn statement made. The third objection taken by the commissioner ought not to have much weight. Upon the whole, however, he (the Judge) considered that the certificate had been rightly refused.

The insolvent was thereupon discharged from his recognizances.

IN RE AUSTRALIAN PAPER COMPANY.—APPEAL.

This was an appeal against a decision of the Chief Commissioner allowing a sum of £125 as a set-off against the liability of a shareholder in the Australian Paper Company as a contributory, for payment of the company's debts.

Mr. Darley and Mr. Davis appeared in support of the appeal; Mr. Gordon and Mr. Salomons for the respondent.

The respondent in this case was a Mr. Murray, who, being a shareholder in the Australian Paper Company, had been liable as a contributory for their debts. As against this liability, however, he had desired to set-off certain moneys which he had paid under an agreement made prior to the insolvency of the company, between himself and the other shareholders. This company had been originally started with a capital of £50,000, half of which (£25,000) was paid up; the shareholders remaining liable for the other moiety if it should be required. It being desired, however, to issue fresh shares with a view of raising further funds, the following resolution was agreed to:—"Australian Paper Company's office, 5, Vickery's-buildings. The shareholders of the Australian Paper Company have agreed to pay in equal instalments by bills dated the day of 1867, at three, six, nine, and twelve months, the amount opposite their respective names, being the full extent of their liability under the 100th clause of the deed of settlement, on condition that on payment of the whole of the bills scrip shall be issued showing on the face thereof that the full amount for calls and all further liability has been paid, and that each of the shareholders holding the said scrip shall be entitled to interest on such payment from the date of each payment at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum before any dividend shall be declared out of the profits of the company." This resolution was printed and distributed among the shareholders as the basis of the arrangement thus entered into with those who accepted it. Endorsed upon each copy was a receipt for the bills tendered in accordance with and under the conditions of the resolution. Murray took up £125 worth of shares, and tendered his bills at three, six, nine, and twelve months for the amount, which were duly accepted and honoured. After the company had been wound up he tendered the sum paid as a set-off against his further liability as a contributing shareholder. This was taken exception to by Mr. Hart for the official assignee and receiver, but admitted at £43 10s. by the Chief Commissioner upon Mr. Chapman for Murray undertaking to produce the four promissory notes—and to pay duty and fines on the same if requisite. This decision was now appealed from; the short question raised being whether under the circumstances stated the shareholders could by an agreement among themselves repudiate a liability created by Act of Parliament; or whether they could by special arrangement set-off contingent liability.

Their HONORS unanimously sustained the appeal. The general law of partnership prevailed in joint stock companies except where altered by Act of Parliament. Here there had been an agreement among certain shareholders under which it was contended that they were entitled to a preference not only before a dividend, but before any outside creditor was paid. Such a proposition was quite untenable. If there were any doubt in the matter it would be dispelled by the plain rule that any ambiguity in an Act of Parliament must be decided in favour of the outside public. The agreement to pay the £125 had been voluntary merely, having been entered into by existing shareholders for the purpose of increasing the capital of the company. It might be assumed that the respondent here had as much right of set-off as a person not a shareholder would have. But there had really been no ground of set-off. There had simply been an agreement to pay a certain sum of money into the company to meet prospective liabilities. The only direct consideration was the anticipation of liabilities which might never arise. Those joining in the agreement desired to receive dividends so long as the company paid, but as soon as it failed they wished to repudiate their responsibility for the debts.

Appeal sustained with costs.

RE THE CURRAWANG COPPER COMPANY.

Mr. Davis mentioned to the Court that, from his statement of this case on the previous day, a misapprehension had arisen. The Chief Commissioner had not declined to confirm the plan of distribution simply because he wished to obtain the opinion of the Court, but because he did not conceive that he had power to sanction a compromise under the 78th section of the Insolvent Act. He had, therefore, left it to the official assignee to apply to this Court either to sanction such compromise, and so confirm the plan of distribution, or to refer back to the Chief Commissioner with authority for him to do so.

Their HONORS assured the learned counsel that they had not suspected the Chief Commissioner of any desire wilfully to neglect the due performance of his functions.

## INSOLVENCY COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

In re the Australian Paper Company, an adjourned special meeting. As the appeal is still pending, this meeting was further adjourned until the 21st.

In the estate of William Perkins, a first meeting. One debt was proved.

In the estate of John Mitchell, a first meeting. No creditor attended.

In the estate of Edward Field, a first meeting. One debt was proved.

SURRENDER.—Thomas Marr, of Maitland, carrier. Liabilities, £519 0s. 8d., of which £110 is secured. Assets, £484 19s. 1d. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

**Friday, March 14, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner:** William Joseph Flanagan, first meeting; Thomas Girvan Weir, first meeting; George Embleton, first meeting; George William Morrison and Ernest Charles Davies, first meeting; James Cronin, first meeting; Edwin Francis Poole, special for proof of debts; Peter Logan, adjourned third from the 7th instant; Herbert Ranger, first and only meeting; Thomas Vote, first and only meeting; Christopher Cain, first and only meeting; John Webster, first and only meeting.

**Monday, March 17, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner:** Edwin Francis Poole, special examination under summons; Francis Gustav Leader, adjourned certificate from the 11th instant.

**Monday, March 17, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner:** Thomas M'Donough, second meeting, at Mudgee.

**Tuesday, March 18, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner:** Charles Hare Atkinson, Samuel Bowler Bedgate, George Dunn, Elijah Keating, and Thomas Mayton, jun., adjourned from the 4th instant.

COURT BUSINESS.

**Thursday, March 13, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner:** In re Henry Harpur, motion, to release estate from sequestration; James Ashcroft, Charles Butler, John Anderson, for ratification or otherwise of directions of creditors—adjourned from the 27th ultimo; George Rogers, adjourned certificate from the 6th instant. Estates six months or more in arrear, official assignee to be heard thereon. Australian Paper Company (limited), official assignee to file plan, adjourned from the 12th December last; Peter Logan, special for examination of a witness; James Sharp, John Francis Foran, for ratification or otherwise of directions of creditors.

## CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Love, Hunt, Curran, and Levy.

Eight persons were fined for drunkenness.

Thomas Cassidy was charged by Margaret, his wife, with having assaulted her. He came home drunk, and because she would not let him feed his dog with some meat she wanted for family use, he struck her several times with his fist. Ordered to enter into a recognizance in £10 to keep the peace three months.

Mary Cochrane was found guilty of assaulting Sarah Ward by striking her on the head with a stone, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., with costs, or to be imprisoned seven days.

Frederick Bone was found guilty of having assaulted Ellen, his wife, by horsewhipping, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days.

Six prisoners were discharged and one was remanded.

On the summons paper were seven cases, of which two were dismissed, one was postponed, and one was struck out. In Johnson v. Sullivan and Johnson v. Luck, the defendants were fined 5s. for assault. The whole of the forenoon was occupied in hearing an affiliation case, Galpin v. King, Mr. Roberts being engaged for complainant, and Mr. Gannon for defendant. The Bench adjudged defendant to be the father of complainant's child, and ordered him to pay 7s. a week towards its support, to give security for twelve months' payment, and to pay £2 2s. for Mr. Roberts's professional costs.

## WATER POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, and Messrs. Lester and Tait.

Several persons were fined for drunkenness. Eliza Connor, charged with attempting to commit suicide, was committed for trial at the next Quarter Sessions.

There were twenty six cases on the summons sheet. A large number of persons were fined for allowing cows and horses to stray in the public streets. Daniel Davis, summoned by John Johnson for absenting himself from his indented service, was fined £2, and ordered to find sureties for his good behaviour. Michael Fox was fined 5s., with 5s. 6d. costs, for using abusive language to John Bray. Several drunkards were fined, and a number of defendants were fined for breaches of the Corporation By-laws.

## THE VICEREGAL VISIT TO ORANGE.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Captain St. John, Mr. G. H. de Robeck, and the Hon. G. A. Lloyd, left Bathurst on Saturday morning, at 11 a.m., in Mr. Frank Suttor's carriage, with a fine team of four bays, which were driven by the owner. The weather was all that could be desired, and at 2 p.m. the party pulled up at Mr. Tanner's Hotel, Guyong, where they sat down to a sumptuous lunch. They started again at 4 p.m., and at 5.30 reached the little village of Lucknow, where the Governor was welcomed by Mr. H. L. Nelson, the member, and a large gathering of gentlemen who had come out from Orange to escort him into the town. An hour was spent in inspecting the Phœnix and other gold mines at Lucknow, with their varied arrangements for crushing and saving the gold; after which his Excellency and party went into Orange, escorted by about fifty horsemen, and nearly 100 gentlemen in carriages. The whole *cortege* drew up at Torpy's Hotel, where the Governor was received with enthusiastic cheers.

The member Mr. H. L. Nelson, the Mayor (Mr. Wylie), the Police Magistrate (Mr. J. T. Lane), Mr. Frank Suttor, and Mr. Lydiard, dined with his Excellency after a short stroll through the town, during which the stores of Messrs. Dalton, Brothers, Messrs. Nelson, Brothers, and some of the public buildings were visited.

On Sunday the Viceregal party attended the Episcopalian Church in the morning, where they heard an earnest and scholarly sermon from the incumbent, the Rev. Mr. Gardiner. In the afternoon his Excellency with his aid-de-camp, went out with Mr. Nelson for a drive, and expressed himself greatly charmed with the singularly English character of the scenery and all its surroundings. Rather an amusing incident occurred at one of the free-selector's homes, where an old Irish lady almost embraced Captain St. John, under the impression that he was the Colonial Secretary, and when the Governor informed her that he was not the Colonial Secretary but his son-in-law, she exclaimed, "I wish you joy, and every year a boy."

Monday was gala-day in Orange, all the houses of business were closed, and the people came out in their best style to do honour to the Queen's representative. The weather was overcast, and great doubts existed as to the possibility of visiting the Canoblas. At 10 a.m. addresses were presented at the Court-house from the Mayor and Corporation, the district, and the Loyal Star of the West Lodge of Oddfellows, to which suitable replies were returned. Three right hearty cheers were then given for his Excellency, and the children outside the building sang the National Anthem. After a very heavy shower the weather cleared up, and, about 11 a.m., about 100 gentlemen on horseback and in carriages assembled, at the invitation of the member (Mr. Nelson), to accompany his Excellency and party to the Canoblas. They were taken in carriages to the foot of the mountain, where horses were awaiting to take them up to the summit of the highest peak, called "the Old Man." His Excellency was greatly pleased with the grandeur and extent of the views from every side of this remarkable site, commanding, as they do, the Bathurst Plains and the mountains beyond, also Mount Macquarie and the country round Carcoar, then the Weddin Mountains—famed as the stronghold of bushrangers—the country towards the Lachlan, and an extensive view, embracing Wellington and the country towards Hill End. After spending a most agreeable hour in the contemplation of this vast panorama, the hill was descended, and with appetites sharpened by the mountain air great justice was done to the extensive repast provided so liberally by their host, Mr. Nelson. The clouds had now gathered dark and gloomy in every direction, and before the lunch was concluded the rain descended, and with wet jackets the party returned to Orange.

In the evening his Excellency was invited to a public banquet at the Masonic Hall, which was attended by most of the leading gentlemen in the town and district. The chair was occupied by the Mayor (Mr. Wylie), who had on his right his Excellency the Governor, Mr. Nelson, M.P., and Captain St. John; and on his left the Hon. G. A. Lloyd (Colonial Treasurer) and Mr. Frank Suttor. The vice chair was filled by Mr. J. T. Lane, Police Magistrate, who had on his right Mr. G. H. de Robeck, the Private Secretary. The dinner was served in host Torpy's best style, and the wines were of the finest quality.

The MAYOR having proposed the usual loyal toasts, called upon the assembled company to fill a bumper to drink the toast of the evening which, with a few appropriate remarks, he announced as "His Excellency the Governor." The toast having been drunk with three cheers, and one cheer more for Lady Robinson,

His EXCELLENCY, on rising, was received with repeated cheers, and spoke as follows:—Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,—I beg to thank you for the very cordial manner in which you have responded to the toast which has just been presented to you, and also for the gratifying reception which you have given me in Orange—a welcome which has not been exceeded in warmth and cordiality by any that I have received in any other part of New South Wales. Such a manifestation of your kind feelings has served to convince me that in being appointed to the government of this great colony it is my good fortune to be associated with a community who are as conspicuous for their loyalty as for their generous and warm-hearted sympathies. (Cheers.) I can assure you that I have enjoyed my visit intensely to this beautiful and interesting district which possesses such an unrivalled climate, and which is so rich in mineral and agricultural resources. It was at Ophir, in this neighbourhood, about twenty years ago, that gold was first discovered in Australia—a discovery which has had such a wonderful effect on the progress and prosperity of all the Australian colonies, and is calculated so materially to influence their future destinies. (Cheers.) Since then, silver, copper, lead, tin, and iron have all been found in this district, and there are abundant indications that this neighbourhood is as rich in mineral wealth as any part of the colony. At present, however, the main resource of the district is cultivation, and the neighbourhood of Orange, from its soil and climate, is indisputably the finest in the colony for agricultural pursuits. (Cheers.) Other districts may possess as fine a soil, but this one has this great advantage, that it is exempt from those visitations of Providence—floods and droughts—which in other parts of the colony result in so much suffering and destruction of property. The land about Orange is capable of growing as fine wheat crops as any in the world; and I am glad to learn that the average produce per acre of the harvest which has been just reaped is over 25 bushels, whilst in some instances the yield has reached 35 and 40 bushels per acre. The district produces also fine crops of oats, barley, maize, peas, vetches, potatoes, and beet-root, whilst the show of all descriptions of English fruit and vegetables, which I have myself seen in the gardens of the neighbourhood, could not be surpassed by the produce of the richest market gardens in the old country. (Cheers.) The Free Selection Act appears at all events in this neighbourhood to have been a complete success. (Loud cheers.) It has effected its legitimate object of encouraging agriculture, and it has created a class of yeoman farmers who, I venture to predict, will be found to be the very backbone of the country. (Applause.) Since the introduction of the Act in 1861, the population and production of the Orange district has increased ten-fold. The wheat crop alone of the late harvest is estimated at no less than 750,000 bushels; but I regret to learn that from the want of easy access to outside markets, nearly one-third of this quantity is likely to be left on the farmers' hands unremunerative, or else disposed of at a sacrifice which will deprive them of the due reward of their labour. And this brings me to the great want of the district, which is unquestionably a cheap and easy outlet for your surplus produce. (Cheers.) I am glad, however, to know that this want will now shortly be supplied, as nearly £300,000 has been voted for the extension of the Great Western Railway to Orange. (Applause.) I am aware that the Government intend to push on this important work with the utmost dispatch, and I hope that before three years from this date, if I be spared so long, I may be able to accompany the first train running into your terminal station, and to declare the line open to the city of Orange. (Loud cheers.) When this great undertaking is accomplished, it will assuredly have a wonderful effect upon the progress and prosperity of your town and district. The railway will enable you to get up agricultural machinery and cheap manures—the latter a very important point, for you cannot expect to go on for ever obtaining grain crops from your land without giving it anything in return. (Hear, hear.) And it will enable you also to send your grain as well as your fruit and vegetables to the metropolitan market. New South Wales, as you are aware, at present imports wheat to the value of over half a million sterling yearly. There is no reason why this large sum should not be secured by Orange; and I fully believe that within ten years from the opening of the railway your district will succeed in rendering New South Wales in this particular independent of a foreign supply, and that in time wheat will even become an article of export. (Cheers.) As regards the town of Orange, the rapidity of its growth has been almost marvellous. Twenty years ago, I understand, it consisted of three or four miserable hovels. To-day it has banks and stores and business premises which would grace the city of Sydney, whilst its churches and schools and public institutions show the strenuous efforts which the townspeople are making to advance the population in intelligence and virtue, and all those qualities which make a nation great and happy. (Applause.) Orange has also two other advantages which I must not omit to notice. It has an able and thoroughly respectable local newspaper, which I often read with pleasure and profit; and it has also the good fortune to be represented in Parliament by a gentleman of intelligence and perseverance, who takes very good care that in the scramble for the loaves and fishes, the claims of little Orange shall not be overlooked. (Laughter and cheers.) There is, however, one establishment wanting in Orange, which I think he himself has up to this overlooked, and I will therefore be happy to suggest it now for his consideration. I may premise by observing that looking to your situation—3000 feet above the sea—to your cool and healthy climate—to the picturesque scenery of the neighbourhood, and to the suitability of your soil for the growth of English fruits, vegetables, and flowers of every description, I feel certain that when the railway is open, Orange will become the summer sanitarium for Sydney, and that we shall see a monster hotel near your terminus, and the surrounding hills covered with suburban villas and pretty Swiss chalets. (Cheers.) What Simla is to Calcutta, what the Neilgherries are to Madras, what Kandy is to Ceylon, and what Poona is to Bombay, that Orange will be to Sydney; and I think that there should be in Orange, or its immediate neighbourhood,—as there is in the mountain sanitariums I have named,—a suitable official summer residence for the Governor and his family. (Great applause.) I should not think of mentioning this, if the financial position, or future prospects of the colony had been in the slightest degree gloomy. But the Colonial Treasurer informs me that the Treasury is literally overflowing, and as far as it is possible to forecast the future, there appear to be years of great prosperity in store for New South Wales. The policy which is being pursued by the Government is, I venture to pronounce, a wise and far-seeing one. It is their desire to free industry, to facilitate and cheapen the means of communication, to offer easy terms for the acquisition of land, and to frame regulations for the encouragement and the development of the marvellous mineral resources of the country. (Hear, hear.) The colony also possesses many great and remarkable natural advantages. Its central position, vast area, rich resources, magnificent harbour, with coal and iron close to navigable waters, all point it out as the first of Australian colonies, and eventually as the head-quarters of Australian Confederation. (Cheers.) I do think, therefore, that it is somewhat unbecoming in a colony enjoying such a prosperous present, and with such a brilliant future, that her Majesty's representative should, during the hot summer months, be lodged at the mouth of the Sydney city sewer (hear, hear), and that his family should, during the hot season, be compelled to retire to their beds soon after dark, to avoid being entirely devoured by mosquitoes. (Loud laughter and cheers.) I think the time has come to provide a remedy for this discomfort; and I make the suggestion to your member more in the interest of my successor than myself, as if a country residence were commenced to-morrow, it could scarcely be completed much before the conclusion of my term of office. I do not think that the measure suggested need entail any very heavy expense on the public. All that would be required would be an unpretentious English country house, such as is provided by the little colony of Ceylon, in the beautiful pavilion of Kandy. A very moderate sum would, I believe, provide upon some of your neighbouring hills a summer residence and garden and grounds, which would be a credit to New South Wales, and an example to the neighbouring colonies. (Cheers.) But whether this suggestion bear fruit or not, I do not think that the prosperity of Orange is dependent on any such incidental advantages, and I look forward with the utmost confidence to the future of your district. You have good and cheap land, you have a cool and healthy climate, you are mercifully exempt from casualties of flood and drought, and you will in a few years have a cheap and easy access for your surplus produce to the markets of Sydney and the neighbouring colonies. (Cheers.) What more do you require to make you truly great, save the possession of those mental and moral qualities in which true greatness consists, and which I am glad to perceive you are doing your utmost to instil in the breasts of your sons and of your daughters. (Cheers.) I earnestly hope that these bright anticipations may be realised, and in the fullest confidence that a brilliant future awaits you, I ask you to unite with me in drinking "Prosperity to the town and district of Orange." His Excellency resumed his seat amidst enthusiastic and prolonged applause.

Mr. TRAPPETT responded for the pastoral interest, Mr. TORPY for the mining, Mr. W. DALE for the agricultural, Mr. DALTON and Mr. NELSON for the commercial.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN then proposed, —"The Ministry and Parliament of New South Wales."

The Hon. G. A. LLOYD, in responding for the Ministry, said he felt highly honoured at the manner in which the toast had been proposed, and the cordial spirit in which it had been received. When the great author of the constitution under which they then lived looked around for the best mode of governing the rude material of which this colony was composed, he no doubt considered well the desirability of continuing a despotism such as existed when he arrived nearly forty years ago; but the pages of history reminded him that, however favourable for a time a despotic form of government might apparently be in advancing material improvements, it had lamentably failed in the long run in developing those great and self-relying qualities which were indispensable for the formation of a sound national character, and the training of a free people. (Applause.) It was therefore, no doubt, with some fear and trembling that he decided to adopt that grand old English institution of the three estates of the realm—King, Lords, and Commons—they had her Majesty the Queen in the person of her able representative then present at that meeting, his Excellency the Governor. (Hear, hear.) They had the House of Lords in the Upper House, hitherto appointed by the Governor; and they had the House of Commons, in the Lower House, elected by the people; and he hesitated not to say that responsible government had been no failure here. (Cheers.) Wherever the descendants of Britons were found, there you would find the true British spirit of their fathers, and if he wanted an illustration of this in Orange he need go no farther than the meeting at the Court-house that morning, when three cheers, such as only true Britons could give, were sent forth from loyal hearts in honour of her Majesty's representative. (Cheers.) The Constitution involved the appointment of a Ministry; and although Ministries were not infallible, yet he believed that on the whole the Ministries formed in this colony were as anxious to do good as in any part of the world. He might be pardoned for thinking that the Ministry of which he had the honour to be one was not entitled to less respect than any of its predecessors. (Applause.) It had certainly this advantage, that its members had held for years similar views on most important questions of public policy. He could say in all sincerity that from the Colonial Secretary to the humblest of its members it had but one object, and that the good of this great country. When they could not do something to promote that, he felt assured that they would willingly make way for better men. (Applause.) As his Excellency had remarked, they were blessed with an increasing revenue, and while this continued the Government were not disposed to remain inactive. They had already established a railway policy which he hoped would bring in its train an increase of population, with all its enormous advantages. They had other measures of great importance before the House and the country which they expected to pass into law during the present session. (Cheers.) He appeared before them that evening rather as the result of a calamity which had befallen their old friend Mr. Samuel than from any other cause. His hon. colleague started from Sydney with his Excellency, but at Bathurst he was visited with that rich man's friend the gout, which laid him aside, and at a few moments' notice he was called upon to supply his place. He could not help sympathising with Mr. Samuel in the loss he had sustained by his absence. The views they had that day seen from the Canoblas extending for 100 miles on every side, was one of the noblest sights he had ever witnessed, and he had little doubt that the Governor's prophecy would soon be fulfilled, and Orange become the sanatorium of Sydney. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. H. L. NELSON, M.P., in responding for the Parliament, said he felt much gratified at the cordial reception given to the toast, and the honour which had been conferred in associating his name with it; there might sometimes be scenes and discussions in the House which all lovers of free institutions must deplore, but on the whole the House fairly represented the people, and the members were sincerely desirous to advance to the best of their ability the interests committed to their care. (Applause.) He thanked his Excellency for his visit to Orange, which had given so much gratification to the people, and also for the suggestion which he had been so good as to make with reference to the establishment of a summer viceregal residence at Orange—a suggestion which he would do all in his power to give effect to. (Cheers.) He expatiated upon the undue share which the Northern and Southern districts obtained, in comparison with the Western, in the distribution of the votes for roads, which he attributed to the insufficient representation of the Western district—an inequality which he trusted would be adjusted by the early passing of an amended Electoral Act. (Cheers.)

The toasts of "Lady Robinson and the Ladies," "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers," "The Press," and "The Mayor and Aldermen of Orange" were duly proposed and responded to, and the party broke up before midnight.

The viceregal visit altogether was a great success, and his Excellency and party left at daylight on Tuesday for Bathurst, on his way to Hill End.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press:—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says:—"Taylor, Brother's Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For invalids and dyspeptics we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor, Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree of purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE.—Made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor, Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick-lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.—ADV.

FIFTY-EIGHT Packages of Winter Drapery, Clothing, &c., ex Alexander Duthie and Duke of Abercorn.—Chas. Moore and Co. request us to draw the attention of warehousemen, drapers, and others, to their unreserved sale of a fine assortment of new goods, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, this day, commencing at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

## UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

*(From the Daily News, January 14.)*

A SPECIAL general meeting of the proprietors of this bank was held yesterday at the bank premises, Lothbury, for the purpose of receiving a report of the directors, and of considering whether the 109th clause of the deed of settlement which relates to the transfer of shares, should be amended. Sir C. Nicholson, the chairman of the board of directors, occupied the chair.

Mr. John Bramwell (the manager) read the following report and balance-sheet:—"The directors have satisfaction in again presenting to the proprietors a statement of accounts which has enabled them, after making due provision for every bad and doubtful debt, to declare a dividend equal to that of the last half-year, viz., 6½ per cent., or at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum. By latest advices from the colonies, an improvement in the state of mercantile affairs generally had taken place, whilst the great prosperity of the pastoral interest was maintained. The redundancy, however, of capital continued, and the rates of discount and interest ruled lower than at any previous period in the history of the colonies. The resolution now submitted for consideration and adoption by this meeting is for the purpose of altering and amending the 109th clause or regulation of the bank's Deed of Settlement, and has been rendered necessary in order that proper effect may be given to the resolution of the meetings of 30th July and 20th August last, the object of which was the enlargement and strengthening of the colonial proprietary. The directors desire again to record their continued high appreciation of the services of Mr. M'Mullen, as well as of the other officers of the bank both here and in the colonies. The annexed statement of accounts presents a net profit of £85,779 19s. 5d. available for division, of which the dividend for the half-year will absorb £81,250, being at the rate of £1 12s. 6d. per share, leaving £4529 19s. 5d. to be carried forward. The dividend warrants will be transmitted by post on the 20th instant, and the dividends will be payable in the colonies at such time as the general manager shall fix after receipt of telegram."

Statement of Liabilities and Assets at the Branches, on June 29, and at the London Office, on December 31, 1872.

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Circulation ... | ... | £326,831 0 0 |
| Deposits ... | ... | 3,593,802 1 8 |
| Bills payable and other liabilities (including reserves held against doubtful debts) | ... | 770,360 13 4 |
| Balance of undivided profits ... | ... | 85,779 19 5 |
| Reserve fund as per contra ... | ... | 250,000 0 0 |
| Building and other reserve funds ... | ... | 150,000 0 0 |
| Capital ... | ... | 1,250,000 0 0 |
| | | £6,426,963 14 5 |

ASSETS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Specie on hand and cash balances ... | ... | £1,153,730 16 0 |
| Bullion on hand and in transitu ... | ... | 104,895 19 2 |
| Bank premises and property ... | ... | 170,491 14 8 |
| Government securities (British and Colonial) | ... | 363,456 17 3 |
| Local bills, bills receivable, and other securities | ... | 4,382,686 7 4 |
| Reserve fund, invested as per statement | ... | 250,000 0 0 |
| | | £6,426,963 14 5 |

STATEMENT OF PROFITS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance of undivided profits at 29th June, 1872 ... | | | £85,674 19 10 |
| Out of which a dividend was declared of ... | | | 81,450 0 0 |
| Leaving a balance of ... | | | £4,224 19 10 |
| Profits of the past half-year, after making provision for all bad and doubtful debts... | | £128,753 15 6 | |
| Less: | | | |
| Remuneration to the local directors, and salaries and allowances to the colonial staff | £30,505 18 11 | | |
| General expenses in the colonies, including rent, taxes, stationery, &c. ... | 8,449 15 3 | | |
| Remuneration to the Board of Directors, salaries of London office staff, rent, taxes, stationery, and general expenses ... | 7,239 15 1 | | |
| Income tax ... | 1,163 11 8 | | |
| | | 47,398 15 11 | |
| | | | 81,354 19 7 |
| Balance of undivided profits at this date ... | | | £85,779 19 5 |
| RESERVE FUND. | | | |
| New Zealand Imperial Four per Cent. Debentures | | | £200,000 0 0 |
| Colonial Six per Cent. Debentures ... | | | 50,000 0 0 |
| London, January 10, 1873. | | | £250,000 0 0 |

# TRADE CIRCULARS.

## WOOL.

[WEBSTER, DARVALL, AND CO.]

January 24.

THE arrivals to hand for the ensuing sales are at this moment very insignificant, and embrace principally Victoria and Cape wool, 26,000 bales of the former and 18,000 bales of the latter, with but 6000 bales from the other colonies, making a total of about 50,000 bales. Of the Cape, more or less has been exported to the Continent ex ship, and a small quantity of Port Phillip has gone direct into Yorkshire. Sydney wools will be late at market—very small supplies in February sales, which will not apparently be compensated in May, as manifests to hand by mail just delivered, show very few clearances as yet from Sydney and Brisbane, the clip being five or six weeks late. Our chief source of supply will be Victoria, and from samples received the quality and condition appear to be all that could be desired. The series to commence on the 13th proximo will embrace an aggregate of about 100,000 bales colonial, while at this moment public sales are taking place at Havre (which commenced yesterday) of 7000 bales River Plate and 2000 bales sundries, and on the 4th February and following days there will be auctions at Antwerp of from 20,000 to 25,000 bales of River Plate, equal in weight to about 35,000 bales of colonial. Prices in February are expected to rule at least equal to the highest point of last series. The sales of East India wool at Liverpool—used principally for blanketing—have gone off with spirit at an advance of 1d to 1½d per lb. on the November rates, the quantity for sale being extremely limited, only 7500 bales.

[WINDELER AND BOWES.]

The year opens with consumption of wool on the same extended scale as of late, and with small stocks in dealers' and manufacturers' hands, still, the present tone of this and the Continental markets hardly supports the expectations of renewed activity which it was hoped the new year would bring; prices generally may be quoted steady, but there is no confidence in their being supported when large supplies are brought to market; hence, buyers desire to limit the extent of their operations as much as possible, and, as the present level of value renders manufacturing in a large degree unremunerative, we cannot regard the trade as on a safe basis, and shall probably see important fluctuations in prices during the course of the present year; a decline of 20 per cent. during the summer is not unlikely. For the next auctions of colonial wools here about 50,460 bales of new arrivals are in, and by the opening day, on 13th February, possibly the total may reach 120,000 bales. The scarcity of good combing descriptions during the past months will lead to extreme prices for all such classes, but clothing wools, especially of short, weak staple, are not likely to meet with the same attention. At Havre, auctions of about 6000 bales River Plate wools commenced yesterday, when the reduced rates of the last December auctions were re-established, but no decided improvement shown. The Antwerp market is very flat; transactions there latterly have been to a very limited extent, and, although sales by private treaty during December were at an advance on the previous auction rates, it is thought that this will be again lost at the next auctions, to open there 4th February. The United States market is dull, and in some branches unremunerative to manufacturers; but the tone begins to be more hopeful, and we have reason to expect an extended demand for Australian unwashed wools. American consumers find London a very convenient depot, where they can supply their wants at a day's notice, and have the wool at their mills within twenty days from the time they decide on ordering it.

| | Arrivals for Feb. Sales. 1873. | 1872. | Afloat at this date. 1873. | 1872. | Arrivals during all 1872. | 1871. | 1870. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sydney ... | 2,895 | 6,310 | 17,000 | 19,649 | 128,817 | 148,250 | 142,588 |
| Pt. Phillip | 26,263 | 25,730 | 72,795 | 44,800 | 198,885 | 221,911 | 200,038 |
| V. D. Land | 264 | 421 | ... | ... | 14,623 | 15,484 | 17,030 |
| Adelaide ... | ... | 5,700 | 49,869 | 27,885 | 70,522 | 65,960 | 68,679 |
| Swan River | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,448 | 4,743 | 5,260 |
| N. Zealand | 2,679 | 1,998 | 2,394 | 722 | 104,564 | 110,595 | 106,660 |
| Cape ... | 19,359 | 18,971 | 2,440 | 3,524 | 128,992 | 126,188 | 124,050 |
| Total ... | 51,400 | 59,130 | 144,338 | 96,580 | 651,801 | 693,2?1 | 673,314 |

## N.Z. AND S.S. ISLAND PRODUCE.

[ELLIS AND HALE.]

London, January 22, 1873.

Kauri gum opens this year with a slightly improved demand, but without much alteration in prices. 1248 cases offered on the 16th instant, about 700 cases sold. (3 cases) good clean scraped transparent, 81s; scraped, well garbled bold pale and amber sorts, 40s to 62s 6d; scraped sorts, more mixed and part coated, 30s to 37s; half-scraped bold and medium in sorts, some soft, 27s 6d to 29s 6d; ditto, chiefly soft and chalky pickings, 26s to 26s 6d; rough coated pieces, unsifted, 14s 6d to 16s; siftings, 11s; privately, about 300 cases have been sold at above rates. Stock 1st January, 2083 tons against 1936 tons last year; imports ditto, 1966 tons against 3314 tons last year; deliveries ditto, 1945 tons against 2823 tons last year; landed in December 98 tons; delivered ditto, 153 tons. Mother o' pearl Shells; 135 packages Freemantle sold with good competition at higher rates; good bold selected and clean, £11 10s to £12 12s 6d, mixed sizes, part bold, a few defective, £10 7s 6d to £11 5s; small and oysters, but clean, £12 to £13; wormy and pickings, £6 10s to £8 5s 6d. Tortoiseshell is again dearer, and all kinds of shell is much wanted, only 6 cases Sydney offered; 1 case ordinary mixed sold at 26s, remainder held for higher rates. Flax is in fair demand; 1200 bales partly sold, fairly clean, £34 to £34 15s; medium, chiefly dressed, £31 10s to £33.

## LIQUORS.

[F. W. COSENS.]

January 15, 1873.

The trade in wines and spirits for the past year has been extremely satisfactory, so far as the home trade is concerned, but with reference to the export totals, the figures for spirits are hardly, in comparison, so satisfactory as could be wished—brandy, rum, and mixed sorts showing a reduction upon the figures of 1871. Wine, on the other hand, totals equal to 19,000 pipes against 17,000 for 1871. The shipments to the Australian ports for the year ended 31st December, 1872, of both wines and spirits are in excess of the same months of 1871. The deliveries of wines for home use have reached the largest total on record, the figures being in round numbers 150,300 pipes, and the export 19,000—in all 178,300 pipes. The home delivery of brandy, which in 1862 figured for 15,000 puncheons, was in 1872 34,000 puncheons.

The new year opens with every prospect of a good sound trade, and unless prices should be forced much beyond present limits the home deliveries are likely to be maintained, if not exceeded, should the general prosperity of the country continue. Shipments from Cadiz of common white wines are likely to be somewhat checked, the vintage in parts of Andalusia having been short and unsatisfactory. Good sherries, for which the demand is steady and increasing, fully maintain their values. The quality of the common wines shipped from Oporto during the past year, has been such as to tempt buyers; prices, however, consequent upon the result of the last vintage, have advanced, but at present not materially. Spanish Reds are held for higher rates, the vintage not having proved satisfactory. French wines, especially clarets, are quoted firmer, and the leading champagne shippers have advanced their prices. The leading cognac shippers have issued their quotations for 1872, brandy at 120 francs, the same rate as fixed last year for 1871's. The rum market remains unaltered at the advance for Demeraras quoted in December.

FRAGRANT as the lily of the valley is the aroma of Barry's Tricopherous. The most exquisite of all hair-dressings. Removes every vestige of dandruff and scurf, and makes the hair thick, soft, and glossy. Wholesale agents, M. Moss and Co., Wynyard-lane, Sydney.—ADV.

# EUROPEAN NEWS.

## PER R.M.S. BANGALORE.

The Bangalore arrived at half-past 2 o'clock yesterday morning. We have received by her our English and foreign papers and correspondence. From the papers to January 24 we collate the following news:—

### THE COURT.

Her Majesty the Queen continues to reside at Osborne, and is in the enjoyment of excellent health.

The Prince of Wales's seat at Sandringham was, on the 18th January, the scene of a most brilliant assemblage—the occasion being a lawn meet of the West Norfolk Hounds. The morning opened bright and fine; but the wind was slightly colder than we have had it for some time, which made it more seasonable. The hour appointed for the meet was 12 o'clock, by which time a large assemblage of members of the hunt had arrived. Their Royal Highnesses gave the usual breakfast to the members of the hunt, who were greatly rejoiced to see the Prince of Wales once more in scarlet, and performing the hospitalities of a country gentleman to the members of the hunt to which his Royal Highness belongs.

### DEATH OF THE EX-EMPEROR, NAPOLEON III.

On January 6, the Emperor was placed under the influence of chloroform, and then underwent a second operation for crushing the stone. The following was the bulletin issued on the occasion:—"The difficulties of the operation were greater than usual, but the results obtained were considerable. There was much suffering at the time together with some degree of constitutional disturbance; but the general strength of the patient remains good."

On the afternoon of January 9, however, the sudden announcement of the death of the Emperor took the public by surprise. The suddenness of the fatal occurrence and the immediate causes are, it is understood, alike unusual in cases of this character, and are considered to be unconnected with the immediate consequences of the operation. The events of the night had in no way prepared the Emperor's medical attendants for any disaster, and everything was in readiness for carrying on the further progress of the case by another operation, with a view to the further crushing of the calculus. Sudden failure of the heart's action is an accident which may, however, complicate any debilitating disease or any serious operation. It is very rarely indeed, we believe, that the progress of this particular operation is thus fatally interrupted. When it ends disastrously, as occurs in about four per cent. of the cases in which it is employed, that result is usually due to local accidents, which, although they existed in this case, had thus far been successfully combated.

His Majesty was watched anxiously during the night of January 8. He was seen by his medical attendants at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night; at 2 on Thursday morning by Dr. Conneau; at 4 a.m. by Dr. le Baron Corvisart; at 6 a.m. by Sir Henry Thompson. He slept soundly through the night, and better than on the previous night. At 9.45 his Majesty was seen by all the abovenamed gentlemen, and also by Mr. Clover. There were indications of the need of a further operation, and his Majesty appeared so well that it was determined to perform it at noon. His pulse was 84. A change, however, soon occurred. At 10.25, when Sir Henry Thompson again visited his Imperial patient, he found him much altered in appearance. Sinking set in rapidly, and his Majesty died at 10.45 on January 9.

The news of the Emperor's death produced a great impression in Paris. It spread immediately throughout the Assembly. All made their way to the lobbies, where the Bonapartist deputies were questioned upon the fact, and it was found that M. Pietrie had telegraphed to M. Rouher informing him of the event. The deputies then left the Assembly and returned to Paris. The death of the Emperor was the sole subject of conversation among the members of the Assembly, in consequence of which business was not proceeded with till a late hour. Several dinners which were to have been given by Bonapartist families were countermanded. About a dozen Bonapartist deputies left for England. The news reached Paris about 4 o'clock, and had at once the effect of increasing the crowd on the Boulevards. There was a rise of 15c. in the evening at the Petite Bourse, which is not, however, considered to indicate anything more than a temporary effect of the news. There is a great consternation in the Bonapartist party. Messrs. Rouher, Galloni d'Istria, Abattucci, and Fleury have left for England.

In London the intelligence of the death of the Emperor, so little had it been apprehended, excited a profound feeling of surprise and regret. It was known through telegrams posted at various places of public resort shortly after 1 o'clock, and it spread from mouth to mouth like wildfire. As the day advanced, and the sad event became more generally known and appreciated, the public interest and excitement became more manifest from hour to hour. It was everywhere the one topic of conversation among all classes throughout the country, and ordinary business seemed, to a great extent, suspended. Indeed, since the death of the Prince Consort, no event of the kind has produced anything like so profound a feeling of sorrow throughout England.

A post-mortem examination of the body of the late Emperor Napoleon was made on January 10. It was conducted with great care and completeness by Dr. Burdon Sanderson, Professor of Physiology in University College, London, in the presence of the physicians and surgeons lately in attendance upon the Emperor.

The following is an account of the last moments of the Emperor:—As the pain continued to be extremely violent on the night previous to his death, the doctors considered it advisable to put the august patient under the influence of a powerful narcotic, and the Emperor passed the last night of his existence with a calmness which allowed every hope to be entertained of his ultimate recovery. Sir Henry Thompson, Sir William Gull, Baron Corvisart, and Dr. Conneau were to hold a consultation on the following day, at 11 o'clock; and it was generally understood that a third operation would take place after the consultation. At 10 o'clock in the morning of January 9, however, Sir Henry Thompson entered the bedroom of the patient, and was astonished to find that the pulse, which up to that time had continued to beat with great regularity—seventy-six to eighty—suddenly became weak. The learned doctor saw immediately that Napoleon III. had only a few minutes to live. He apprised his colleagues, who partook of his opinion, and the Empress was immediately informed of the change that had taken place for the worse. Her Majesty at once repaired to the bedside of her husband, but he did not appear to recognize her. He was sinking rapidly, notwithstanding the small doses of brandy which were ordered to be given him, and which had produced a momentary reaction. The Empress at once ordered a telegraph despatch to be sent to M. Fallon, at Woolwich, begging him to bring the young Prince Imperial to Chiselhurst at once; and then sent for the Abbé Goddard, the parish priest of Chiselhurst. The priest arrived a few moments afterwards and administered the last sacrament to his Majesty. The Empress, the Duke de Bassano, Viscount Clary, Count Davillier, M. Pietri, and Madame Lébreton were kneeling by the bedside, and nothing could be heard in the room but the prayers of the priest and the sobbing of those present. The religious ceremony terminated—during which the Emperor appeared to give some signs of consciousness—the Empress approached the bedside and embraced the Emperor. The patient then made signs that he wished to give his last kiss to his devoted wife, after which he made a slight movement, heaved two sighs, and expired. The Empress, hitherto perfectly calm, could no longer restrain her feelings; she uttered a cry of anguish and despair, and fell fainting, on a chair; her Majesty was obliged, shortly afterwards, to be removed to her own apartment. The Prince Imperial only arrived at Chiselhurst at half-past 11 o'clock, together with M. Fallon, his tutor, and young Conneau. It is impossible to depict the despair of the Prince Imperial at not having seen his father before he expired. The Empress having conducted him to the bedside of his dead father, he kissed him several times, and placed upon his breast (as the Abbé Goddard and the Empress had done previously) a small spray of box. The prince was greatly affected. When at length he was induced to leave the room, he inquired of M. Davillier the circumstances connected with his father's death. His Majesty's principal equerry explained all to the young prince, who continued throughout to weep most bitterly. Lord Sydney, who lives in the neighbourhood, was among the first to learn the fatal intelligence, and was in attendance almost immediately. The Duke and the Princess of Teck also repaired to Camden Place, where they arrived at 2 o'clock, when the princess had an interview with the Empress. From 2 o'clock the lodge-gates were besieged by members of the press, but strict orders had been given to admit nobody. The Count de la Chapelle, who for several months past has been working with the Emperor, and M. Rene de Pont-Jest, of the Paris *Figaro*, were the only persons permitted to enter the house. M. l'Abbé Goddard and two sisters of charity paid those last rites of religion consecrated by the usages of the Roman Catholic Church to the august deceased until such time as a decision was formed as to the funeral arrangements. The aides-de-camp watched in turn in the chamber of death, where the Empress was to be found during the whole of the next day, almost continuously kneeling in prayer on the *prie-dieu* at the foot of the bed of the defunct Emperor.

A French visitor supplied the following from Camden House:—"The Empress Eugenie's first night of widowhood was terrible; no entreaties could prevent her from proceeding several times to the mortuary chamber, where a sister of the order of the Dames des Bon Secours was in waiting, and spending many hours in prayer beside the inanimate form of her husband. In the morning, however, her Majesty was more composed. As for the Prince Imperial, his silent grief is inexpressibly saddening. To those who ventured to address him he replied 'What could I tell you?' All the world knows the deep affection which existed between the Emperor and his son. One of the greatest consolations experienced by the Empress was caused by the receipt of a long letter from Queen Victoria. The Queen also transmitted a telegram to the Prince Imperial.

It was late on the evening of January 14 before the enormous crowd, computed at 17,000 persons, which flocked to the lying-in-state, could be passed through the draped corridor of the *chapelle ardente*. The gates were to have been closed at 4 o'clock, but, with true French courtesy, they were kept open till after 7, in order that none who chose to wait might go away disappointed. There were then a few quiet hours for the farewells of relatives and friends, and for the one farewell of all. These are too sacred for description, and it is enough to say that at half-past 9 o'clock the undertakers were ordered to close the coffin, and the soldering down of the lead case, the closing of the outer shell, and the arrangements of pall and catafalque were not finished before midnight. The outer coffin was covered with purple velvet, and on the lid were three shields, one exhibiting a simple inscription, another bearing an imperial crown, and the third a Latin cross.

On January 15 the corridors and ante-rooms of the house were crowded early in the morning by the distinguished men gathered together for the funeral. The dress was the same as on the previous day—evening costume, relieved by stars, crosses, and ribands. M. Piétri, Comte Clary, Comte Davillier, and the other officers of the late Emperor's household, were busied with the final arrangements and instructions, and the hearse, harnessed to a long train of eight black horses decked with nodding plumes, and with a black velvet pall brightly embossed on either side with the crown and arms of the Napoleonic Empire, waited in readiness in the stable-yard. All Frenchmen who wished to join the procession were admitted through the lodge gates, and by 10 o'clock the grounds were crowded. It would be far easier to give a list of the celebrated men of the Second Empire now living who were not to be found in waiting than of those who were. The Imperial household, in all the magnificence of exalted rank and the sounding titles of its high functionaries, was restored to the full strength at which it stood before the war, not one member, we were assured, being absent. Former Ministers, Ambassadors, Councillors of State, and Deputies might be counted by dozens, and the *Gaulois*, *Figaro*, and other journals were represented by members of their respective staffs. We will not now stop to give the more than Homeric list, and suffice it for the present to say that the procession was at least six hundred strong. Meantime the crowd outside the gates had been growing until the half-mile of road between the lodge and the chapel was thickly lined on either side. Though the crowds were in the main English, there were Frenchmen at every part of the road, and such a gathering of one foreign nation there has probably never been seen in England since William the Norman brought over his barons and their following. There was much talk of spies in the pay of M. Thiers, and a whisper of Communists, who might attempt a "manifestation," but we do not pretend to know a French spy by sight, and any Communists there may have been were not to be detected by their behaviour from the most devout Imperialists. Most of the French were bouquets of violets, and many carried in their hands wreaths of yellow immortelles. The English part of the crowd requires no description, except that it was not in the least a disorderly mob, but a great mass of respectable people. No less than 800 constables had come down from London, and Mr. Superintendent Mott deserves praise for his excellent "dispositions." There was no crowding or hindrance of any kind throughout the day, and we have heard of no accident. From the lodge gates the road winds across Chiselhurst Heath and through the straggling village, and by 10 o'clock the crowd had extended itself the whole distance on both sides. Only 184 tickets were issued for the chapel, and the first to arrive were the ladies of the Empress's household. The Duchess de Malakoff, Madame de Fleury, Madame de St. Arnaud (widow of the Crimean marshal), Madame Rouher, the Marquise de Lavalette, the Duchesse de Mouchy, Madame Canrobert, and others, entered, and were shown to their places by the Baron de Lambert and the Baron de L'Isle, who acted as ushers of the chapel. At half-past 10, Princess Clothilde and Princess Mathilde arrived, and were led to seats within the chancel. Nearly all the ladies seem to have arrived now, for the left hand side of the little chapel is a packed mass of black bonnets and dresses.

The procession was very long, and consisted of at least a thousand Frenchmen, all on foot. A few minutes before 11 the hearse drew up to the door, and it was just 11 when the coffin was carried out and put into it. The procession immediately started, but it was some time before the last of the long file had passed the lodge gates. It was a sad solitude which it left behind it,—a house with down-drawn blinds, a widowed Empress and her sorrows. The order of the procession was as follows:—First came a party of French workmen, a deputation from Paris, carrying the French colours flying from a bent branch. These were followed by ecclesiastics reading now and then from the office for the dead. Then came the hearse, with its eight black horses led by mutes carrying rings of yellow immortelles on their arms. From the sides of the hearse swept the velvet pall emblazoned with the imperial arms, and the roof of the hearse was covered with beautiful wreaths, chiefly of violets. Behind the hearse, and close to it, walked the Prince Imperial, wearing a black cloak. His young face was pale, but his carriage was unfaltering and dignified, and throughout the whole ceremonial he maintained a quiet self-possession. He was followed by the Bonaparte and Murat Princes, and behind them walked Lord Sydney in his riband and star, representing the Queen, and Lord Suffield, representing the Prince of Wales. Next came the officers of the household of Napoleon III., among whom walked Sir Henry Thompson and Sir William Gull. Ministers of the Empire, most of them in grand cordons, were followed by the blue and silver and green and gold uniforms of the Italian officers sent with just and fine feeling by the King of Italy. These uniforms made the only colour save the flag borne by the workmen, the vestments of the clergy, and the ribands of the orders of knighthood, in the whole of that long procession. The Italian officers were followed by a long line of eminent Bonapartists, the procession containing twenty *Conseillers d'Etat*, thirty-one deputies, forty préfets, and many sous-préfets who had held office under the Empire. The Bishop of Southwark was the chief ecclesiastic, and among the Englishmen who joined the procession were Lord Cowley and Lord Buckhurst. It wound its way slowly across the heath and through the village, arriving at the church porch at half-past 11, just half an hour after passing the lodge gates of Camden Place. Bareheaded these Frenchmen followed their Emperor, and the funeral was not one of those in which the people in the first mourning coach are weeping while those in the last one are laughing. There was, indeed, cause enough for mourning, even beyond loyalty and friendship, for were not all these now casting in their lot with the boy who walked next the hearse, with that new Duc de Reichstadt, of mild eye and winning manners, and was not the only certainty about his lot the certainty that it could not be immediately fortunate? The crowd itself that lined the way was strangely serious; perhaps it was leavened to gravity by the Frenchmen who stood nearest to the road. As the hearse passed every hat was taken off, and one heard everywhere expressions of grief and sympathy. There seemed to be no "roughs" at all. The police arrangements, we must say again, were excellent, and, though the police stood idle all the day long, the greater praise is due to Captain Baynes and Mr. Superintendent Mott for their excellent keeping of the ground and arrangement of open spaces.

At half-past 11 the coffin, preceded by the Bishop of Southwark, Monseigneur Bauer, and other ecclesiastics, was borne into the chapel and placed on the pedestals. The purple pall was divided by a broad gold cross, and worked with the crown and initial of the Napoleonic Empire. It was strewed with gold bees, as it seemed to us, more gaudy than sumptuous. The small organ plays the *De Profundis*, and the princes, the representatives, and great functionaries, who to the number of 180, including the ladies already stated, have received the card, printed with a deep black border, and sealed in black wax, with the seal of "La Maison de l'Empereur," which entitles them to a seat, are all in their places. The Prince Imperial in the chancel, nearer the coffin than Prince Napoleon, Prince Lucien Bonaparte, who has also a strong look of the first Emperor, Prince Charles Bonaparte and the Princes Murat, Lord Sydney, Lord Cowley, and the Lord Mayor and his Sheriffs are in places of honour near the coffin; every face is familiar, every name famous. Of ladies, there are besides those already mentioned, many whose names connect them with those gone and glittering days when the Empire was in meridian splendour, when Paris was a name for all that was gay and pleasurable and luxurious. That black throng of mourners can boast many a lovely face, which now looks strange from the crapes that swathe it. There also are the devoted attendants of the Empress—Madame Le Breton, the Vicomtesse Aguado, Madame de Sauley, Madame Carette, and Mademoiselle de Larminat. Other names are the Duchess de Montmorency, the Comtesse Clary, Duchesse de Tarente, Comtesse Walewska, Comtesse Aguado, Comtesse Pourtalès, Princess de la Moskowa, Marquise de Gallifet, Vicomtesse Bertrand, Madame Canrobert, and Madame Pelissier. Of the Emperor's household, there is General Fleury, the Princes de la Moskowa and Poniatowski, the Ducs de Cambacérès, de Bassano, and de Tarente, the Comtes Davillier and Clary; Generals Castelnau, Frossard, and Le Brun, Vicomte Aguado, and M. Piétri—all of whom the reader will well remember. Marshal Canrobert is ill, and ought not to have travelled, yet he is here; Marshal Lebœuf has come, but not Marshal MacMahon. We know of but three officers of the present French army—General the Marquis de Forton, Vicomte Henri Bertrand, and General de Juniac. The officers of Il Re Galantuomo are conspicuous in their uniforms, and we recognise no English officers but Sir Hope Grant and Sir R. Airey. M. Rouher, Count Palikao, the Duc de Gramont, Count Benedetti, Baron Haussmann, Baron Jérôme David, and Baron Schneider, are near together. Emile Ollivier—the man of the light heart—has not come. Admirals Rigault de Genouilly and De la Gravière, M. de Forcade la Roquette, Duc de Montmorency, Duc de Feltre, Colonel Stoffel, M. Maurice Richard, Marquis de Chasseloup-Laubat, Marquis de Lavalette, M. Regnier, of Metz and Bourbaki notoriety—these and other famous men are of the 200 who fill the little chapel. It is, indeed, an assembly of notables, and if we do not give the full list it is because we must plead want of time and space. The veteran at the far end of the chapel, near the small organ, is an *ancien militaire pensionné par l'Empereur*; one *ouvrier* from the deputation has been admitted, and yonder old man sitting in the corner and weeping silently was the Emperor's valet, and remembers twenty-one years of kindness.

The coffin is turned with difficulty in the narrow path between the chairs, but now it is placed and the pall arranged. The boys of the Southwark choir have sweet voices, and there is a fine intoner in the chancel. The Gregorian chants of the requiem mass are well sung; the choir at the west end replies to the priest in the chancel. There is a thin mist of rising incense. The Prince Imperial stands pale and motionless near the coffin, Prince Napoleon's massive head is seen above and beyond, and still further on the Princesses Mathilde and Clothilde. Many ladies hold handkerchiefs to their faces, and there are tears in most men's eyes, whether they allow them or not. The coffin is loaded with wreaths exquisitely made of violets and white roses, and with great yellow rings of immortelles. We forget the faults and mistakes of these generals and statesmen, we only think it is fit that they who stood round his throne should stand by him now. The music of the mass, monotonously sweet, goes on till by-and-bye the service comes to the consecration of the holy wafer. The little bell sounds, all kneel or bend low, and the coffin and pall, hitherto only just seen with its wreaths above the heads of the people, are suddenly exposed half-way down the folds of purple velvet and golden bees. The host is elevated, the mist of incense steals throughout the church, and the priests move round the bier sprinkling the holy water. The absolution is pronounced, there is more chanting, and then the wreaths are taken off the coffin, and the great imperial crown worked in gold disappears in the velvet as the pall is turned over the lid. Slowly the music plays while they carry the coffin through an archway in the chapel wall and place it on a low pedestal in a temporary structure built over the vault into which it will be lowered. The beautiful flowers are again heaped on the lid, and the grated gate is closed. The Prince Imperial and the other princes kneel before it in succession for a moment, sprinkling the holy water and signing the cross. Then they leave the church in order; the Prince Imperial and Prince Napoleon returning in a carriage, the others on foot. The organ plays the *De Profundis* as the mourners leave the chapel, most of them first passing before the grating, taking the holy-water brush from the acolyte, and, as they make the pious gesture, looking into the gloomy recess in which the coffin of the Emperor, once so great and feared, so busy and unfathomable, is hidden by beautiful flowers.

The service was over by a quarter to 1, having lasted quite an hour and a quarter. There was no return procession, but the way was kept clear till all who chose returned to Camden Place. The Prince Imperial was to hold a levée as a fitting acknowledgment to those who had come so far to honour his father's grave. It was held first in the large drawing-room of Camden Place, and the ground floor of the house was soon filled by Imperialists of rank. When these had paid their respects, the great mass of people who still crowded the walks and grounds—there was a little empire of perhaps 2000 Frenchmen within the precincts of Camden Place—were formed on the edge of the grass, beginning at right and left of the hall door, continuing round both sides of the gravel sweep and to the lodge gate, where the ranks of people met. The prince, now attended by his father's household, the Duc de Cambacérès showing the way with courtly grace as Grand Chamberlain, walked along the line with Prince Napoleon and the rest. Directly he had passed the hall door every hat was taken off, and he bore his part with ease, dignity, and self-possession. Shaking hands with some and bowing to others, he passed along in silence, and all the way along the ranks of people there were white handkerchiefs at weeping eyes. Close to the hall-door, at the end of this Imperial progress, was posted the deputation of sixty ouvriers bearing their flag. The spokesman of these said a few words to the prince; just above was hanging the tricolour, and as the "ouvrier," if we must take him for one, ended his speech with a "Vive Napoleon IV.!" the shout was caught up on all sides, the crowd rushed towards the group of princes, and Napoleon IV. would have been literally carried off his legs by the loyalty of his *new subjects* if a way to the hall door had not been immediately cleared by the desperate efforts of his suite. At the first shout the prince put up his hand, but it was of no use, and for five minutes after he had entered the house there were enthusiastic cries of "Vive Napoleon IV!" "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive l'Imperatrice!" ending with a hearty "Vive l'Angleterre!"

### THE CENTRAL ASIAN QUESTION.

Russia denies that her operations in Central Asia are to be regarded as evidence of any feeling hostile to England, and offers to allow officers, appointed by our Government, to accompany the expeditions. From all we can learn it now appears that our Foreign Office has been in communication with the Russian Cabinet on the subject of Russian dominion in Central Asia. It has been suggested that the "line" should be drawn not further south than the Oxus, but we should hardly be wise in conceding so much, as the occupation of the north bank of the river would, as has been well remarked by a contemporary, give them the great highway they want right up to Afghanistan, and the most favourable base they could desire for further operations. On this matter we cannot be too cautious. That our Government is in earnest is to be inferred from the fact that Count Schouvaloff has been on a mission here from Russia, commissioned by the Czar to offer us the most friendly assurances on this question. "Assurances" in the case of Russia simply mean an excuse to gain time.

### EMIGRANTS FOR NEW ZEALAND.

The following is a list of vessels, with the number of emigrants, dispatched by the Agent-General for New Zealand during the quarter ending December, 1872:—The Zealandia, from London, with 319 emigrants for Otago; the Crusader, from London, with 198 for Canterbury; the Charlotte Gladstone, from London, with 348 for Otago; the Warwick, from London, with 163 for Auckland; the Forfarshire, from London, with 408 for Wellington; the Himalaya, from London, with 115 for Canterbury; the Durham, from London, with 73 for Auckland; the Euterpe, from London, with 92 for Otago; and the Lutterworth, from London, with 103 for Otago. Total, nine ships, carrying 1819 souls. Altogether, since the arrival of the Agent-General in London, 6899 emigrants have been sent out to New Zealand in 39 ships.

### THE WRECK OF THE NORTHFLEET.

The first intimation which reached Dover of what proved to be one of the most fearful shipwrecks of modern date was the arrival in the harbour at 3 o'clock on January 23 of the good lugger Mary Anne, bringing thirty half-drowned men stowed away with such appliances of comfort as the little vessel could command. They had a fearful tale to tell of an emigrant-ship going down in the Channel, they alone being saved of the 412 souls who sailed from London. But five hours later there was another arrival in the harbour. The steam-tug City of London landed an additional thirty-four men. About noon the pilot-cutter Princess sailed in, bringing twenty-one more; and all the afternoon glasses have been anxiously turned towards Dungeness, in the hope of discovering other vessels sailing up in the wind, bringing their precious freights of human salvage; but the quest has been in vain, and to-night conviction has settled down upon us that eighty-five is the full roll of saved, and that 327 persons have perished off the coast in the darkness of last night.

In the afternoon fifty-one of the rescued elected to go to London, the Chatham and Dover and the South-Eastern Railway Companies placing their trains at their disposal free of charge. The captain's young wife, who was amongst the saved, has been taken to the house of the Rev. W. Yate, and is there being tenderly cared for. A temporary home was found elsewhere in the town for a lonely little girl, whose mother, father, and all went down in the Northfleet, and the rest of the passengers and crew mess together under the hospitable roof of the Sailors' Home.

The following is the story of the wreck as told by one of the survivors:—"The ship we left down here off Dungeness with nothing but the masts standing up out of the water (said the principal storyteller) was named the Northfleet. She was 895 tons burthen, and was owned by Mr. Patton, of London. She sailed from London Docks on Monday week, bound for Hobart Town with a general cargo and nigh 400 emigrants—380 was, I think, the precise number, but anyhow there were, with the crew, 412 souls on board, all told. She was commanded by Captain Knowles, a fine seaman, who didn't look more than thirty years of age, and who was married only six weeks ago. He brought his wife with him on this voyage—a pretty little thing, quite a girl in her ways. She had gone to bed when this happened, and ran up after her husband on deck when the crash came. Somebody told her to go down and get some clothes on, and she went, coming up again in a minute. The captain was standing on the poop, and she ran to him. He put his arm round her waist, and calling out to the boatswain said, "Bo'sen, I am going to do my work right through up here, just look after my wife, and see her safe into a boat." The boatswain did it like a man, and here she is safe in Dover, at this minute, God bless her! But I'm going a-head too fast, and must tack a bit. As I was saying, we left London Docks at 12 o'clock on Monday week, having a pilot aboard, and a hawser over our bows fast on to a tug. We ran down to Gravesend all right; but when we got that far we found the wind dead a-head, and we lay to till Friday. On Friday morning we up anchor and away again, with middling sort of weather, though the wind was rising and still in our teeth. However, we towed down till we were off Dungeness, and here the tug cast off, and we made sail, beating down the Channel. It was no go though, for the wind kept rising, till, on Saturday, it was blowing a gale, and we were still beating about off Dungeness. It blew so hard that the captain gave up the job for the present, and we ran back to Margate Roads, and cast anchor. There we stayed till Tuesday previous, when we weighed anchor and again tried to beat down Channel. The wind was still ahead, and after knocking about till yesterday afternoon, the pilot passed the word to drop anchor off Dungeness. Here we lay snug enough, and at 8 o'clock the watch was set, my chums, Frank Sealove and John Gunstaveson, being on deck and on the watch; they did doing their duty. I went down to my berth, and was soon fast asleep. I don't know how long I had slept, when I was nearly shaken out of my hammock by a fearful crashing and a staggering over of the ship, as if she had been struck by a broadside of cannon-shot. Before I knew where I was—being awoke so suddenly—I heard the boatswain sing out, 'All hands on deck to the pumps!' I was not long in jumping into my boots, I can tell you, and all in the forecastle ran upstairs pell-mell. When we got there, we could not see much, for the night was dark, but there was light enough to see a half-dressed crowd come rushing madly up from the steerage passenger berths, and you didn't want no light to hear the shrieks of the women and the crying of children. Most of the men went to the pumps, which had forty pairs of willing hands working at them for dear life. I went down below with the carpenter to examine the leak, and we soon found that we might as well try to pump the Channel dry as keep the ship clear of water; in fact, trying, trying to pump the Channel dry was just what they was doing, for there was a hole stoved in the ship's quarter which was quickly leaving not a pin to choose between the English Channel and the hold of the Northfleet. The carpenter tried to stuff a great piece of tow into the hole, but it just quietly went through as if you were shoving a rope's-end through a port-hole. It was all up, down there; and we went on deck and made for the boats, knowing our ship was steadily settling down. When we returned to the deck we found nearly all the passengers huddled together on the poop like sheep, only I think they knew death was not far from them, and sheep don't, as the Bible says.

"The night was, as I told you, very dark. All round we could see twinkling little stars like the lights of ships at anchor, at least a dozen ships in sight of us, and our ship settling down head foremost, with twenty score of us fellow-beings on board. The captain had got the cannon primed and tried to fire it, but it would not go off. There were lots of rockets and blue-lights at hand, however, and those were going up every minute, the light flashing down on a scene I never saw before, and hope never to see again. The crowd on the poop was mostly quiet, but down below all were rushing about, and stamping and shouting and shrieking; some working away at the pumps, others tugging at the boats that hung in the davits, and others rushing madly up and down the gangways and about the decks, looking for children, or something they could carry off with them out of their luggage. I got at a boat on the port quarter, which a crowd had been partially hauling up, and had lowered down on one side, hanging by the head over the water, and seemed to be swamped as soon as she touched it. I jumped in, cut away the tackle, and down we went, thirty of us, when we come to count, all safely afloat. I had seen away on the port bow a steamer coming up, hand over hand, and we hailed for her with a will, and were only just in time to get clear of the ship, which almost immediately settled down, and dived under head foremost. There was no more shrieking after this, except from Mrs. Sturgeon there, who was in hysterics, and believed she was being drowned all the way ashore. The steamer turned out to be the steam-tug City of London, which brought us safe to Dover, and here we are brought safely round a good fire, whilst many as was with us at this very hour last night lies cold and wet at the bottom of the sea.

"I saw you off right," said the principal story-teller's left-hand neighbour, a rescued passenger, "and wished I had been with you, but I was hanging on the wreck for hours after you was comfortable on board the steamer, and perhaps can give the gentleman a little later chapter. I saw it all, from first to last, for I was passing along the forecastle when I heard the watch shout out 'Steamer a-hoy.' There was a lot of shouting after that, but it was too late, for close amidships a great black funnel loomed out of the darkness, and in a second there was a crash, and our ship heeled off like a chap who had taken too much grog aboard. I could have jumped in in the chains easily enough, and wish I had. Not so much because I might have earned the £100 I heard the bellman going about the *streets to-night offering* for the name of the steamer, but because I should like to be at the hanging of those fellows who, if ever a murder was done, did murder when they steamed away and left our 400 to drown like dogs. The reason I didn't jump on board was that I thought the steamer would lie to, and if any serious damage was done would take us off. But she cooly backed her engines, got clear of us, and then drifted away in the darkness astern. The captain was up on deck almost before the ship had finished trembling all over after the blow, and he at once took the command. I was a passenger, and having only myself to look after, I thought the best thing I could do was to lend a hand at the pump. But after we had got at this for some minutes somebody called out, 'She's sinking, and settling down,' and there was a mad rush for the boats. There were six boats in all, two hanging from the davits and four on the deck, between the mizen and the main masts. It was everybody for himself, and the devil take the hindmost. Only four out of the ninety women got into the boats, and perhaps it was partly their own fault that so few of them were saved; for they was running about looking for their husbands and their children, or just because they were going mad. But, to tell the truth, nobody but the captain and boatswain, who was looking after the captain's lady, seemed to think much about them, and stout men shoved them aside to get into the boats themselves. The boatswain raged and swore, but it was not much use. 'I'll cut off the hand of the first man that gets in this boat,' he bellowed out, but before the words were out of his mouth half a dozen men had tumbled in, rightly judging that if they were going to be drowned, a hand more or less on their wrists was of small account. Then the captain came down with his pistol in his hand. "Get back, if you are men," he roared, 'and let the women pass.' But men or not, they cared for nothing or nobody in the panic, and still pressed forward, threatening to swamp the boat, and drown themselves into the bargain. 'By ——, I'll shoot the next man that steps in the boat!' the captain cried, showing his pistol; and he was as good as his word, bringing down, by a shot in the thigh, a man who none the less kept his place in the boat, and is in bed in the next room at this minute. This quieted them a bit, and the boats from the davits got clear away—the captain's wife in one.

"All this time I, with one or two others, was struggling at the boats on the deck between the main and mizen masts. They were lying on their faces, and, do whatever we could, we could not move them. It had seemed an hour since I first saw the funnel coming through the darkness and heard the crash, but, however long it was—and I believe twenty minutes was the outside—it was clear the last minute was near at hand. The ship was going down fast, and we others seeing nothing else for it, jumped on the top of the pile of boats. One poor fellow who jumped with me held out his hand and said, "My last minute's come; if you should live to get ashore, tell my mother I was thinking of her when I went down.' 'All right, old chap,' I said, 'I will; and if I should go, and you should get ashore, tell my mother likewise that my last thought was of her.' It was curious, but I didn't know who he was, nor did he know me, though, of course, we did not think of it at the time. It would have been hard for either of us to deliver the message; but he's all right, for I saw him here at dinner to-day, and he can carry his own message, as I hope to do mine. In another minute I saw the sea come up to the level of the poop, and the crowd which stood shrieking there seemed to mingle with it and all go away into white foam. Then I myself was struggling in the water, and was just thinking to myself what a long time I was being drowned, when I came up, and, feeling out with my hands, got hold of some rigging. I stuck to it. To my surprise I found it did not sink; and presently others came up and got hold of it. It was the rigging of the mainmast that I had chanced to come up against; but the other two masts were also up above the water, and we could see figures clinging desperately to them. Here we hung for two and a half hours, the wind getting colder and colder, and the sea rising higher and higher. Some of the men were getting numbed, and when a steamer once came within sight of us, and passed on without heeding our screams for help, they got desperate and said they must let go; but we cheered them up, and at last a pilot boat came alongside and took us all off. The pilot boat was No. 3, her name was the Princess, and she was commanded by Captain Pritchard."

The following account of the disaster was received from Dover last night:—"Shortly after 11 o'clock a catastrophe of the most appalling kind occurred in the Channel, a few miles from this port, an emigrant ship having been run down while at anchor, and more than 300 lives sacrificed. The name of the ship which has been run down is the Northfleet, and the vessel in collision with her was a foreign steamer, supposed to be a Portuguese, the name of which is at present unknown. The Northfleet was a ship of 895 registered tonnage, belonging to Messrs. J. Patton and Co., of 22, Leadenhall-street, London, and was bound from London to Hobart Town, with a general cargo, consisting principally of iron, and having on board 312 emigrants, exclusive of children. The emigrants were nearly all labourers, a large number of them being accompanied by their wives and children, so that it is estimated that, exclusive of the crew, there were 400 souls on board. When it is stated that somewhat less than 100 have been recovered, it will be seen that the loss of life must be estimated at between 300 and 350 human beings. Eighty-five of the rescued have been received at Dover, and twelve were reported to be at Dungeness; but it is feared that these numbers embrace the whole of the survivors. The emigrants were proceeding to Hobart Town, where they were promised employment in the construction of a railway; hence the majority of them are in very humble circumstances, and the loss of their effects reduces them to a state of complete destitution. The majority of the survivors have been received at the Sailors' Home, where every provision possible has been made for their comfort; the benevolent founder of the institution, the Rev. W. Yate, personally superintending the arrangements; and the remainder have been provided for by Messrs. Latham and Forster, the local agents for Lloyd's.

"The Northfleet was commanded by Captain Knowles, who appears to have acted with the utmost gallantry and decision under circumstances which required exceptional coolness and bravery. He is amongst the lost, having remained upon the poop to the last giving directions with a view to saving the lives of the passengers, and finally going down with the ship. It appears that the Northfleet was lying at anchor between Folkestone and Dungeness in about twelve fathoms of water about half-past 10 o'clock, and it is affirmed by the members of the crew that she was exhibiting the usual lights. The cause of her being at anchor was the prevailing head winds. The usual watch was set, but the majority of the crew and the passengers were, as a matter of course, in their berths. The weather was squally, with occasional showers of rain. Suddenly a fearful cry was raised on deck that a steamer was upon them, and this was followed immediately by a violent collision. Most of the passengers were awakened by the shock, and a fearful panic ensued. Captain Knowles was on deck immediately, and acted with a calmness, promptitude, and decision that will cover his memory with honour. It was found that the steamer had cut the Northfleet asunder amidships, and, notwithstanding the cries of alarm that were raised on board the emigrant ship, she passed on her way, taking no heed nor offering to render the slightest assistance. Captain Knowles immediately ordered rockets to be sent up, and other signals of distress raised, and in the meantime directed the boats to be launched, giving imperative orders that the safety of the women and children should be first secured. There was a disposition to set these orders at defiance, and upon some of the crew crowding to the davits with a view of effecting their own safety, he drew a revolver, and declared he would shoot the first man who attempted to save himself before the women were cared for. Most of the crew seemed to understand that the captain was not to be trifled with, but one refused to obey the order, and the captain discharged the revolver; the bullet entered the man's leg, just above the knee. Meantime the pumps were set to work, but with little or no effect, the water pouring in a volume through the openings occasioned by the collision. The survivors describe the scene as heartrending. Many of the passengers were in their night-dresses; others had upon them only such scanty clothing as they could lay their hands upon on quitting their berths. Children were screaming for their parents, and parents searching in vain for their children, while husbands and wives were hopelessly separated, the horror being increased by the darkness of the night. The captain's wife, to whom he had been married but six weeks, was on board, this being the first voyage she had made in her husband's company, and she was placed with other women into the longboat, under the charge of the boatswain, but the tackle being too suddenly set adrift, the boat was stove in. By this time the City of London steam-tug had reached the spot, having perceived the signals of distress, and succeeded in rescuing nearly the whole of the occupants of the boat, as well as several others of the passengers and crew, the number saved by the tug being thirty-four. She remained cruising about the spot till early this morning, picking up such of the unfortunate passengers as could get clear of the wreck, and in the hope of rendering assistance to those who had floated on fragments of the ship after she had settled down. The Kingsdown lugger Mary also rendered good assistance. She was likewise attracted by the signals of distress, and succeeded in picking up thirty passengers. The London pilot cutter No. 3, the Princess, stationed at Dover, also got to the spot, and succeeded in rescuing twenty-one, ten of them from the rigging. The total number thus rescued was eighty-five. The pilot in charge was named George Brack. He was below at the time, and gained the deck simultaneously with the captain, of whose conduct he speaks in the most glowing terms. He describes him as displaying the utmost coolness and presence of mind, and evincing every anxiety for the succour of those least able to help themselves. The ship went down in about three-quarters of an hour after she was struck, the captain remaining at his post, and giving such orders as the circumstances required till the ship sank. One of the survivors states that he was standing close to him when she went down, but he managed to lay hold of some floating substance and was borne to the surface. The captain, however, was not again seen; the pilot and ten others had taken to the mizentopmast, from which they were finally rescued."

The tales of individual distress and suffering told by the survivors are heartrending. Many men are bewailing the loss of wives and families, and women and children the loss of husbands and fathers. Among the passengers brought by the tug was a little girl, about 10 years of age, whom nobody knew. She says that her father put her in the boat, and told her he was going to find her mother; he never returned, and the poor child drifted away from the sinking ship an orphan. This is but one of the many afflicting tales which have excited in the breast of every listener the utmost commiseration. The wife of the captain has been received by the Rev. W. Yate, the founder of the Sailors' Home, who displays the utmost anxiety for the welfare of the surviving passengers and crew.

### ARMOUR PLATES V. SHOT.

It is thought the recent mishaps to iron-clads, and the decided triumph of guns over armour-plates, will in all probability raise the question in the coming session of Parliament as to whether armour-plates should not be abandoned altogether, or otherwise modified to the deflecting principle, which would harmonise with the turret system; or to have just enough armour (about an inch thick) to break up a common shell, so as to make the charge explode with little or no mischief. The 50 and 70 ton guns to be manufactured at Woolwich arsenal when the new Nasmyth hammer is completed threatens iron-clads with a total overthrow of their supposed superiority to well-made heavy ordnance. The 35-ton gun, with a bore of 11½ inches and a service charge of 120 lbs. of powder, will send a 700-lb. shot through 14 inches of armour-plate at 1000 yards distance. The new 50-ton gun will probably have a calibre of 13 inches, with a service charge of 140 lbs. of powder, and would send a projectile of nearly 1000 lbs. weight through 24 inches of armour at 1000 yards. The 70-ton gun will be still more formidable. It will probably have a bore of 15 inches, with a service charge of 200 lbs. of powder, and would send a shot of half a ton through 30 inches of iron-plate at 1000 yards. The 50-ton gun would leave iron-clads far behind, whilst the 70-ton gun would convert the 35-ton literally into a "Woolwich infant." If the 70-ton gun could not be used on board ship it would be invaluable for coast defence.

### THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT.

Mr. Onslow, M.P., and Mr. Whalley, M.P., on January 20 attended before the Judges of the Queen's Bench, to answer an alleged contempt of Court, in speeches delivered at St. James's Hall on December 11 and 12 last, in connection with the indictment against the claimant to the Tichborne baronetcy. Sir John Karslake, who appeared for Mr. Onslow, submitted that the matter was not pending in Court, so as to bring it within the rule applicable to contempt; and Mr. Digby Seymour, on the part of Mr. Whalley, followed upon the same side. When, however, the Lord Chief Justice stated that upon the point raised their lordships had not the slightest doubt, both learned counsel, on behalf of their clients, expressed regret at having been betrayed into doing anything calculated to interfere with the due course of justice, and undertook not to take part in similar proceedings again. The Lord Chief Justice expressed the unanimous opinion of the Judges that both members had been guilty of a gross and aggravated contempt of the authority of the Court, and in each case imposed a fine of £100. The bill of costs of the late law proceedings, delivered by Messrs. Gorton and De Fivas to the Tichborne claimant, which was before Mr. Justice Quain during the long vacation, has been taxed by Master Cockburn, of the Crown Office, and an order made as to the expense of such taxation. The bill, which presented a formidable appearance when exhibited at the Judges' Chambers, amounted to £1222 5s. 10d., off which £500 had been paid before taxation, leaving a balance of £722 5s. 10d. A sum of £365 11s. 5d. was taxed off by the master, making the net balance £366 14s. 5d. to be paid before the papers and documents in the possession of Messrs. Gorton were delivered up. Mr. T. Beard appeared for the trustees of the defence fund, and on his application, as one-sixth of the bill was taken off, the expense was to be paid by the attorneys delivering the bill. The expenses exceeded £39.

### THE SCIENTIFIC VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.

A special correspondent of the *Daily News*, on board her Majesty's ship Challenger, writing from off Lisbon, gives the following interesting details of the dredging and other machinery with which the vessel is provided:—Having made the Spanish coast, and steamed down off Vigo, the land being about thirty miles distant, we made our first experiments in deep-sea sounding and dredging. The instruments used for this purpose are the sounding-rod and dredge, with the necessary lines. The sounding-rod is a cylindrical, hollow brass tube, about an inch and a half in diameter, and four feet in length. At one end are two semi-circular valves, which work on a central pin and open inwards; at the other, an iron rod or piston works freely in the cylinder, but cannot be detached from it, and projects some eighteen inches from a shoulder which limits its "play," terminating in a ring to which the line is attached. Midway from this ring to the shoulder is fixed a stud, and on the same side is a flat curved steel-spring secured at both ends to the rod, and having a hole cut in it to correspond with the stud, and admit of the latter passing through on the spring being pressed. When the sounding-rod is required to be used, iron weights of a hundredweight each, which are fitted with a hole to allow the rod to pass through, are rove on the lower rod, in the proportion of 1 to every 500 or 600 fathoms of probable depth. These weights are sustained by a washer, which is rove on the rod under them, and is itself supported by a wire which passes over the stud before mentioned, the spring being first pressed in. The strain on the wire from the weight of the sinkers prevents the spring from pushing it off the stud. When the rod is suspended by the line, the cylinder carrying the valves at its bottom falls through the weights and projects some eighteen inches below them. On the bottom being reached, a portion of it, if soft, is forced into the tube, and kept there by the valves; the weights descend and touch the ground, the strain on the wire is relieved, and the spring at once pushes the latter off the stud. Thus the weights are left on the bottom with the wire and washer, in which they have been slung as in a basket, and nothing remains for the rope to bring up but the rod itself, with the sample inside it. Self-registering thermometers being secured to the rod, and at various distances on the line, the temperature of the water at different depths is obtained. The dredge being intended to bring up a larger quantity of the bottom soil, and so requiring to be dragged along it for some distance, is attached to a strong rope of 3 or 3½ inches in circumference, made of the best hemp. In shape the dredge reminds one of a common steel-rimmed purse, the rim being represented by a solid iron frame some 5 feet long by about 8 inches wide, and the bag by a stout and very close network about five feet in depth. To add to the resemblance, instead of the solitary tassel which commonly adorns a network purse of the above description, there are six huge tassels attached to the dredge in the shape of swabs, which are made of white yarn, so that any minute creatures they may entangle may be readily seen. I may explain that a swab is made by putting a quantity of rope-yarns through a ring of rope, and then tying them tightly round just below the ring, which serves as a handle. It is used commonly to dry the decks. There is an ingenious arrangement to alleviate the sudden strain which would otherwise be brought on the rope by the rolling of the ship when the dredge is in use. This consists in passing the rope over a pulley, which is slung to an apparatus suspended from the mainyard, composed of twenty-five of Hodge's patent india-rubber accumulators. These accumulators, when at rest, are about a yard in length, and will stretch to at least five times that length, without detriment, and are altogether amply strong enough to bear the strain of heaving in the dredge. The ship being rendered stationary, the dredge is lowered, and the ship then allowed to drift for an hour or two, when it is hove in by steam machinery at the rate of about 100 fathoms in seven minutes. We obtained our first soundings in 1125 fathoms, and on hauling the dredge brought up a small live star fish, among other things, from the same depth. I have now described the usual mode of proceeding, and this may be taken as a specimen of our daily work at sea in procuring the materials for the *savans* to work upon. The dredge gave us a great deal of trouble yesterday, and all our efforts to recover it were unavailing, the rope finally parting on making a last effort to heave it in. It was deep down—1900 fathoms—and must have fouled rocks or something of that sort.

### THE MUTINY ON BOARD H.M.S. AURORA.

After the Aurora arrived in Hamoaze, on the 23rd December, it appears clean hammocks were slung, and leave then given to one watch for three days, commencing on Christmas Eve, the other watch remaining for duty on board. The day after Christmas Day the ship was moved into the basin at Devonport Dockyard, and secured alongside the jetty. On December 28, the watch which had been on leave from Christmas Eve returned on board, the other watch being granted leave until the 1st January. A part of the watch on board, comprising the men who had been on leave until the 28th December, were again granted leave on the night of the 29th, and a watch on the night of the 1st; but, before the leave men left the ship, the word was passed fore and aft, or, in less nautical phraseology, orders were given that clean hammocks were to be stowed on the morning of the 2nd January, orders having been also passed fore and aft a day or two previously that the men were to scrub their hammocks during their meal hours. From the men not having any regular time—other than their meal hours—allotted them for scrubbing their hammocks, as also from the bad weather, and it being a busy time on board refitting, in addition to a number of men breaking their leave, many of the hammocks stowed on the morning of the 2nd January were dirty. The commander, seeing this, determined at once on punishing the whole ship's company, the men with clean hammocks equally with those who had dirty ones, by stopping all leave, which he did. This punishment severely tried the tempers of those whose turn it was to go on shore on leave that evening, and the ship's company, acting in accordance with the Articles of War and the custom of the Service, requested the petty officers of the day to go aft, speak to the commander, and solicit from him a revision of the sentence he had pronounced alike on the innocent and the guilty, and beg that their leave might be granted them. The petty officers went to the officer of the watch and requested to see the commander, who on receiving the communication sent back a message to the petty officers that he would see them after dinner. We would here remark that the ward-room dinner-hour was a quarter to 7. When dinner was over the petty officers again went aft, saw the commander, and stated the request they were charged to make. The interview appears to have been particularly unsatisfactory, if not something more, for it is stated on very reliable authority that the petty officers were informed that they were not fit for their ratings, and were a disgrace to the ship. In reply, they assured the commander they were only doing their duty as the authorised representatives of the ship's company, and they could not be answerable for the good conduct of the blue-jackets, as they had heard a great amount of grumbling going on, and were afraid that there would be a disturbance. In reply, they were angrily ordered away, and were informed that they, the petty officers themselves, were exciting the men to disobedience. On the men hearing the result of the interview, it appears they became exasperated. By a simultaneous movement all lights were extinguished, and a scene of yelling, hooting, and throwing all movable gear about followed. The petty officers were piped to fall in with lanthorns, and one was sent to each mess and held answerable for it. The mutineers then went up on the main deck, where they sent the portable gun gear flying in all directions, and from the upper deck they commenced throwing the case shot and empty shell down the hatchways. Gun tackles were cut, missiles of all descriptions thrown at the head of anyone with a light, and an attempt made to transport a gun for the purpose of throwing it down the fore hatchway, but the gun proving too heavy, the attempt was abandoned. Thus, for an hour at least, was a British man-of-war turned into a pandemonium. Eventually the mutineers managed to join the well-disposed men who had assembled on the jetty to hold aloof from the mutiny, and not a single capture was made. The captain succeeded at last in restoring order, and all hands turned into their hammocks. On the 3rd January an inquiry, conducted by Captain Fellowes, assisted by Captains Hardinge and Edye, was held, and we are not at all surprised to find that both petty officers and men were reticent to a degree as to the causes which led to this stain on naval discipline, and it was not until the former officer invited the ship's company to select representatives to state their grievances, that Captain Fellowes was enabled to report positively to the authorities what those grievances were.

### COLLISION OF IRONCLADS.

The *Western Morning News* has received from an officer of the Northumberland the following account of the collision:—

"Madeira, Christmas Day. We were lying at single anchor, riding by our port cable, at 3.15 this morning (Christmas Day), when our cable parted close to the bitts, the wind blowing fresh at a force of about six, but in squalls. Fortunately there was a very active and efficient officer of the watch, who immediately ordered the starboard anchor to be let go, which was done with good dispatch. Unfortunately our fires were only banked for ordinary purposes, that is, that under ordinary circumstances steam ought to have been got up in a little under an hour's time, but under the good arrangements and management of the engineer staff steam was up and the engines were ready to move in twenty minutes from the time the cable parted. However, this was not early enough, as before the engines were ready we had dropped on top of the Hercules, her jibboom going right through our after-funnel. We then dropped down alongside the Hercules, side to side. Our anchor that we had let go then brought us up, and the Hercules, veering her cable, dropped clear of us. We carried away the jibboom and foretopgallant mast of the Hercules, and the only damage done to ourselves was some of our boats' davits carried away, some three boats damaged, and our after-funnel damaged. We were all congratulating ourselves on the very little damage done, and got again quickly to bed about 5 a.m. However, at breakfast time this morning we perceived that this ship had a good list to port, and on examination two of the compartments in the ship's side were found to be full of water. It appears that we dropped on the top of the Hercules' prow, which we now believe has made a large hole in our side. Up to the present time we have not been able to discover either its size or its position, so it is uncertain the amount of damage we have received; but from the large flow of water it is believed that the hole must be a large one. The weather is somewhat wild, with some sea on, so we have not yet been able to send a diver down; till we do, the amount of damage done cannot be ascertained. It is most fortunate that we fell foul of the Hercules, as had our second cable been carried away we should most probably have drifted on to the shore. Had such been the case, nobody can tell what would have become of us. We are now the third ironclad of the fleet of six which is shaky about the bottom. The Bellerophon from the collision with the Minotaur; the Sultan, from having touched the ground, it is supposed, at Ferrol; and now ourselves. I cannot conclude this without drawing attention to the inadvisability of sending an ironclad fleet to such an anchorage as Funchal at such a period of the year as this, with no sort of harbour or protection in bad weather.

### CRIME.

A dreadful murder occurred on December 30 at Holywood, in the county Down. It was observed that the house, which was occupied by an old lady named Kerr, 85 years of age, had an unusually quiet appearance, and on the milkman knocking at the door no admittance could be obtained. The news having been conveyed to the police they entered the house, when Mrs. Kerr and her attendant were found murdered. The postman on going his rounds noticed three persons dressed as women leaving the house with bundles on their backs. On January 14 the inquest on the bodies of Miss Kerr and Jane Toner was held. Several witnesses were examined, amongst them Wallace, the driver of the cart, who identified the two prisoners, Mary and Charlotte Rea, as the women he drove to Belfast in his cart on the morning after the murder was committed.

A terrible murder has just been discovered at Oostmalle, near Antwerp. The wife of a small farmer named De Ceuster was on terms of intimacy with a young man of the village, and in order to legitimatise their relations by marriage, she cut her husband's throat while he was asleep at night, and buried the body in the garden. Fearing, however, that the corpse might be discovered there, she went and disinterred it the next day and concealed it in the ground about three hundred yards further away, but singularly enough she took with her two little girls, her daughters. One of them afterwards spoke to a neighbour of what she had seen, and as the disappearance of the man had been remarked, the place indicated by the child was searched, the body found, and the woman arrested.

### LATEST FASHIONS.

There is no particular novelty to chronicle this month as to colour or material. The sensible and ladylike fashion of wearing dark colours and quiet, unobtrusive toilettes out of doors is universally adopted by all ladies with any pretension to elegance and correctness of taste. The grande recherché in these toilettes consists in a minute attention to details, only seen and appreciated by the initiées. The morning outdoor dress is made rasterre. The skirt has one plain breadth in front, sloped on each side, one gore at each side, and one or two plain breadths at the back. These skirts are never more than three yards and a-half or three quarters round. They are trimmed with flounces, ruches, plaitings, or flat trimmings of velvet, and accompanied by a tunic and bodice, or a polonaise. For outdoor wear, a mantle, or pelerine of some kind, generally of the same material, is worn. These costumes are made in serge, all kinds of cords and woollen materials, cloth, and velveteen. The afternoon dresses, whether for home receptions or visiting toilettes, are generally of richer materials. Thick silks of these poults de soie have quite superseded failles, satins, rich poplins, moires, velvets, brocades, and good velveteens. The colours may be more brilliant, too, than for walking toilettes. The skirts are a traine, the width being, of course, according to the length. The tunics of these dresses are generally bouffantes and raised en pouff; many hang quite straight at the lower edge. The bodices are a basque or a ceinture; in fact, even when a ceinture is worn there is generally some kind of a basque at the back of the waist. To a very good figure no shape is more becoming than that of the corsage "Chatelaine," that is with the basque cut a little below the waist, forming a deep wide point at the front and back, and being narrower at the sides. No lady with a long or large waist should adopt this style. The bodices are generally a little open, with plastron or chemisette; the sleeves coat-shape, or if open, not by any means large. Pipings or linings of a different colour or shade are much worn; lace, fur, handsome fringe, passementerie, moss trimming, velvet, faille, or moire ribbons, and curled feathers are also adopted to ornament these toilettes. The bonnets now worn are much improved since the modification in their shape. They are still worn high, and quite backward on the head, with strings tied under the chin or under the back hair, according to the style of the rest of the toilette. The Spanish veil is much worn, and is universally becoming. Ball and soirée dresses are made of the most diaphanous materials, worn either over silk or coloured tarlatanes. This latter fashion has been introduced by one or two young married ladies among our leading élégantes, and has met with great favour for young ladies' toilettes. A multiplicity of puffings, plissés, ruches, and flounces are worn. The trimmings are feathers, blonde, or flowers—the latter in greater perfection and infinitely greater profusion than ever. Garlands and long trails are very fashionable, looping up the tunics, and in many cases are used as a heading to flounces.

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## FRANCE.

The following is the terms of a scheme of a new constitution submitted to the Committee of Thirty:—Art. 1. The President of the Republic is elected for four years. He is competent to be re-elected. The form of Government to be Parliamentary. Art. 2. The Government will be carried on by the concurrence of the President, the Minister, the Upper Chamber and the Chamber of Deputies and the Council of State. Art. 3. Legislative power to be exercised collectively by the President, the Upper Chamber, and the Chamber of Deputies. Art. 4. The initiating of laws belongs to the President, to the Upper Chamber, and to the Chamber of Deputies. Art. 5. The President is responsible to the Chambers. If the presidency becomes vacant through decease, resignation, or otherwise, the Chambers shall proceed to the election of a President. Art. 6. The President is the chief of the State. He disposes of the forces by sea and land, negotiates treaties, distributes all appointments, and makes rules and degrees necessary for the execution of the laws. Art. 7. Justice is administered in his name. The immovability of the magistracy is maintained. Art. 8. The President has the right of pardoning. Amnesties can only be granted by a law. Art. 9. No treaty is definite which has not been approved by the Chambers. Art. 10. The President sanctions and promulgates the laws. Art. 11. He nominates and removes the Ministers. The Ministers deliberate in council under his presidency. They are jointly and severally responsible. Art. 12. The Ministers may be members of the Upper Chamber or the Chamber of Deputies. They have the right to enter either one Chamber or the other, and ought to be heard whenever they desire to be. Art. 13. The Upper Chamber is recruited by itself on presentation by the executive power. Art. 14. The members of Upper Chamber are not subject to removal. Their number is not limited. Art. 15. The members who compose the Bureau of the Upper Chamber are, at the opening of each session, named from among the members by the President. Art. 16. The President convokes and prorogues the Upper Chamber. He declares the closing of the sessions. Art. 17. The Chamber discusses and votes on bills. Art. 18. The Deputies are elected by universal suffrage for six years, and in such a manner that the Chamber be renewed every two years by thirds. Art. 19. The Chamber of Deputies discusses and votes on bills. Art. 20. The Chamber of Deputies elects at the opening of each session the members who compose its bureau. Art. 21. The President convokes and prorogues the Chamber of Deputies. He pronounces the closing of sessions. If the President, with the consent of the Upper Chamber, dissolves the Chamber of Deputies, he ought to convoke a new one within three months. Art. 22. The Council of State is charged with the revision of bills and of regulations with regard to public administration and with the settlement of difficulties that arise in matters of administration. Art. 23. The Councillors of State are named by the President, and are subject to be removed by him. Art. 24. The Ministers have the right to sit and vote in the Council of State. Art. 25. The present law will take effect from the date when the public power which it organises shall be constituted by the National Assembly. M. Thiers spoke for an hour and a half in the Committee of Thirty on January 14. His remarks showed that he was not in favour of any proposals for materially restricting his powers. He looked upon the creation of a Second Chamber as of vital importance—a Second Chamber similar in origin to the Assembly, but with a different mission. He was not the author of this project, but it had its sympathies. He was willing, from deference to the committee, to accept much that he disapproved. He thought that to confine him to communication with the Assembly by message was to provoke ultimatums. He refused to have his mouth shut on interpolations which were often very important. He objected to the expression "High Chamber," which was not what he meant by a Second Chamber. He did not wish the Second Chamber to meet till after the dissolution of the present Assembly, it being necessary to prevent an interregnum. Powers must necessarily be given to the President to carry on the Government until a new President had been elected.

## ITALY.

The King has arrived at Rome in excellent health. M. Van Loo, the new Belgian Minister, has reached the capital. M. de Bourgoing, the Minister of France to the Pope, has left Rome to return to France, in consequence of the orders given to the officers of the French man-of-war Orenoque at Civita Vecchia to pay their respects to the King of Italy at the Quirinal, as well as to the Pope at the Vatican. The *Daily News* correspondent tells us that the partisans of the Pope left their cards in great numbers at the French Minister's residence. M. Thiers has, it is said, ordered the officers of the Orenoque to remain at Civita Vecchia on New Year's Day, and abstain from complimenting both the King and the Pope. The departure of M. de Bourgoing has caused much annoyance at the Vatican. Before he left, the Count de Bourgoing presented at the Vatican M. Cambefort as Chargé d'Affaires. The officers of the Orenoque, it is now said, would not go either to the Vatican or the Quirinal. Meanwhile M. de Corcelles, an extreme Ultramontanist, has eight millions of lire, which sum is to be invested in Government stock.

Count Beust quotes as conclusive a despatch dated July 11, 1870, and addressed to Prince Metternich, the Austrian Ambassador at that time in Paris. In this despatch Count Beust said:—"According to your reports, the Duc de Gramont speaks of a corps of observation which we might place in Bohemia. Nothing justifies the Duc De Gramont in counting upon such a measure. The only engagement we have taken is not to have any understanding with Prussia unknown to France. When there has been a question of a treaty, I have claimed complete liberty of action. As no treaty exists, I may consider myself still less under any obligation. If we had promised material co-operation against Prussia, it would never have been otherwise than as the corollary of a policy pursued by common accord. It is indispensable to examine whether Prussia provokes war—whether she does not withdraw the candidacy of the Prince of Hohenzollern. War may become necessary, but it will assuredly be due in a great measure to the attitude adopted from the outset by France, for the candidacy of the Prince of Hohenzollern is not an occurrence of a nature to lead to war. The language used in public by the French Ministers renders it difficult for the Prussians and Spaniards to retreat from their position. We hope that the matter will be conducted back into the path more in conformity with diplomacy. At the same time appearances indicate that there is a desire upon the part of France to seek a quarrel with the Prussians. Irrespective of political considerations, material reasons would not permit us to adopt a warlike attitude."

## SPAIN.

Of the indemnity to be awarded to the slave-owners in Porto Rico, the State pays 40 per cent., and the province of Porto Rico another 40 per cent.; the owners sacrifice the remaining 20 per cent. Senor Castelar, the brilliant orator of the Republican minority, made a speech on December 24, in which (remarking incidentally that Spain ought not to lose a single portion of her territory; that she ought to claim all, even though it were the Rock of Gibraltar) he drew an admirable picture of the situation of the Republics of America, and demonstrated that all fears in regard to the abolition of slavery were fantastic. He closed his speech with the words, "Deputies of the majority,—In returning to your homes to-night, you will be able to say, 'We who yesterday were obscure and unknown men have to-day become immortal. We belong to the race of Christ, of Washington, of Lincoln, because we have pronounced, without fear, the word Liberty; because we have placed our name at the foot of the greatest human work, at the foot of the definite redemption of all the slaves." Senor Martos, one of the Ministers, afterwards said,—"The debate is closed; Senor Castelar has pronounced the last word; the slaves of Puerto Rico are already free. The measure which the Government shall submit to you will be only the form by which we shall realise this great design; the inspired words of Senor Castelar have consecrated from this moment the liberty of these men." It was announced that the same reform would have been effected in Cuba but for the insurrection.

## CHINA.

*(From the Overland Mail, January 23.)*

It is stated in official circles that the audience question had been conceded by the Peking Government. The Tientsin was to be launched from the Pootung ship yard on the 15th.—The question of encroachment by the French municipality at Shanghai upon the Yang king Pang creek has been referred to arbitration.—Southland, British barque, was totally lost near Chefoo, on the 12th December. All hands are, it is believed, saved.

Heavy gales have prevailed on the East Coast of China. Several buoys and beacons have been blown from their positions. At Chinkeang the storm has been heavier than ever known before, several lives being lost, and great wreckage taking place.—Rinderpest is still fearfully prevalent at Shanghai.

The offices of the China Mercantile Steam Navigation Company were inaugurated at Shanghai on the 17th.

The Sual, a steamer of 456 tons, was launched from the yard of Messrs. J. Inglis and Co. on the 18th instant. H. E. the Governor, the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, Admiral Posiett of the Russian Navigation, and many leading residents were present. Miss Kennedy named the vessel; the arrangements for launching were perfect.

It is stated that the Bishopric of Hongkong has been offered to the Rev. Mr. Lobley of Hamer, near Manchester. The Royal letters patent to previous bishops have been revoked

Complaints are made of the price of gas supplied to Hongkong consumers. The China Traders' Insurance Company limited have declared a dividend for 1872 of 250 dollars per share.

Considerable excitement has been caused at Macao by the announcement of Governor San Januario's supercession. The official *Gazette* publishes a telegram from Lisbon contradicting it.—The Svetlana and Vitiaz, with the Grand Duke Alexis and Admiral Possiett on board, arrived on the 15th.—It is said that the Chinese hong, whose failure for 200,000 dollars was recently announced, will be able to pay a dividend of 30 per cent.—Some stir has been caused by the alleged attempt of a police inspector to capture pirates on Chinese territory without authority. An inquiry is being held into the matter.

## JAPAN.

The *Echo du Japon* states that his Majesty the Mikado received the Diplomatic body on New Year's Day. After the usual ceremonial, the Italian Minister, senior of the body, addressed a few congratulatory words to his Majesty, as follows:—"The Corps Diplomatique, Sire, assembles around the throne of your Imperial Majesty to offer you its felicitation and respects on the occasion of the New Year, which for the first time, Japan celebrates simultaneously with the nations of the West. The Corps Diplomatique, which has during the last few years been witness of all the progress, material and moral, inaugurated under the auspices of your Imperial Majesty, sees in each innovation which has taken place a new pledge of the fraternity that unites Japan to the countries of which we have the honour to be the representatives. We present to you, Sire, our sincere wishes for the prosperity of your august person, of the Imperial family, and of your country." His Majesty replied as follows:—"Gentlemen of the Corps Diplomatique—It is with lively pleasure that we receive your congratulatory compliments on the occasion of the New Year, and we are very happy to see you continue in good health, the discharge of your duties. Our greatest desire is that the chief rulers of your respective Governments may always live in the enjoyment of profound peace and perfect security, and we beg that you will impart to them the expression of our warmest esteem." After the presentation, his Majesty invited the Diplomatic body to partake of refreshments in the saloons; and in the course of the afternoon sent to the residences of the different Ministers, presents of fruits appropriate to the occasion of the New Year. The *Echo* learns that on the 10th the ladies of the Ministers would be presented to the Empress.

The Princes Philip and Augustus arrived safely at Nagasaki on the 12th.—The coal stores of the Pacific Mail Company at Nagasaki were partially destroyed by fire on the 4th instant.—A high official and a leading native merchant have committed suicide; irregularity in accounts is the assigned cause in both instances.—The vexatious stringency of the native customs as regarded the supplies to the Svetlana and Vitiaz, have led to official complaints from the Russian officers.—24,922 passengers were carried in the Government railway during the week ending 12th October, 1872.

## BOROUGH COUNCIL NOTICES.

BOROUGH OF PADDINGTON.—FINAL NOTICE TO RATEPAYERS.—SUMMONSES will be issued for the recovery of all Rates remaining unpaid at the expiration of fourteen days from the date hereof.

Office hours for receiving rates - Mondays, from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.; Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.

JESSIE COWLEY,
Council Clerk.

HUNTER'S HILL MUNICIPALITY.—Half-year ending 3rd February, 1873.

Dr.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1872.—July 31. | | |
| To cash in hand | .. | £13 0 6 |
| Rates for half-year.. | .. | 143 11 3 |
| 1873.—February. | | |
| To Government endowment | .. | 36 6 9 |
| Balance due City Bank | .. | 82 11 5 |
| | | £275 9 11 |

Cr.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1872.—July 31. | | |
| By balance due City Bank | .. | £103 14 0 |
| Sundries | .. | 10 8 6 |
| Labour account | .. | 34 1 3 |
| Debentures | .. | 100 0 0 |
| 1873.—February. | | |
| By interest account | .. | 20 9 2 |
| Cash in hand | .. | 6 17 0 |
| | | £275 9 11 |

I certify the above account to be correct, and to correspond with the books and vouchers and other documents in possession of the Municipal Council of Hunter's Hill.

R. V. GALE, Mayor.

We certify that all the books of account, vouchers, or other documents in support thereof, in possession of the Municipal Council of Hunter's Hill, have been exhibited to us; and that the foregoing statement corresponds with the aforesaid books of accounts and vouchers.

EDWARD M. S. GERARD, } Auditors.
JNO. DOBBIE, }

JAMES SEYMOUR, Council Clerk.

BOROUGH OF BALMAIN.—ABSTRACT of REVENUE and EXPENDITURE for the Half-year ended 3rd February, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To balance from 5th August, 1872 .. | | £571 13 8 |
| Balance of petty cash from 5th August, 1872 | | 2 7 4 |
| Government endowment to 5th August, 1872 | | 194 11 4 |
| Rates: | | |
| East Ward .. £271 18 6 | | |
| South Ward 301 11 0 | | |
| North Ward 470 0 6 | | |
| | 1043 10 0 | |
| Cash—Dry earth closet rates | 58 1 3 | |
| Cash—Rent of public wharfs | 20 0 0 | |
| Cash—Subscription from Mr. F. H. M'Beath towards making Ford-street | 5 0 0 | |
| Cash—Subscription from ratepayers of North Ward towards making Birch Grove Road, from Cameron-street to Snail's Bay | 32 12 0 | |
| Cash—Subscription from Mr. J. M. Dillon, towards making Adolphus-lane | 3 16 0 | |
| Cash—Sale of map of Municipality | 0 1 0 | |
| Cash—Sale of Municipal rolls | 2 7 6 | |
| Cash—Amount received from Water Police Court, being moiety of fines | 7 7 0 | |
| Cash—Amount received from Central Police Court, being moiety of fines .. | 2 16 0 | |
| | | 1175 10 9 |
| | | £1944 3 1 |

EXPENDITURE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By works and expenses— | | |
| General works | | £310 15 7 |
| East Ward | £74 19 10 | |
| South Ward | 119 14 11 | |
| North Ward | 426 15 9 | |
| | | 621 10 6 |
| General Expense.—Advertisements, £4 16s; assessments, £6 16s 4d; business papers (delivering), 6s 6d; dry earth system, £67 9s 9d; election expenses, £42 4s 8d; legal expense, £13 12s 10d; messages, 6s; notice to ratepayers, £6 16s 3d; printing, £4 3s; refunded rate, £1 17s 3d; rate notices, £7 14s; surveyor's instruments, 2s 8d; sundries, 2s 3d; cleaning chambers, £4 10s; ferries, £2 1s; lighting, 6s; newspaper, £1 6s 2d; duty stamps, £2 0s 9d; postage stamps, £2 18s; rent, £15; stationery, £12 6s 5d; salaries, £140 16s 8d; interest, £45; unexpended petty cash, 5s 11d. .. | | 382 18 5 |
| | | 1315 4 6 |
| Balance:— | | |
| Commercial Bank.. | £617 14 5 | |
| Cash in office | 11 4 2 | |
| | | 628 18 7 |
| | | £1944 3 1 |

I certify the above account to be correct, and to correspond with the books of account, and vouchers or other documents, in the possession or power of the Municipal Council of Balmain

CHAS. MOSSMAN, Mayor.

We certify that all the books of account, and vouchers or other documents in support thereof, in the possession or power of the Municipal Council of Balmain, have been exhibited to us; and that the foregoing statement corresponds with such books of account and vouchers or other documents; and that the above account is correct.

MATTHEWMAN TWENTYMAN, } Auditors.
JOSEPH H. WATKIN, }

JAS. ROBY, Council Clerk.
Council chambers, 11th March, 1873.

BOROUGH OF BALMAIN.—NOTICE TO RATEPAYERS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that DISTRESS WARRANTS will be issued for the recovery of all Rates remaining unpaid after fourteen days from the date of this notice.

By order of the Mayor.
JAS. ROBY,
Council Clerk and Surveyor.
Council Chambers, 12th March, 1873.

## TENDERS.

BOROUGH OF REDFERN.—FRESH TENDERS from two competent persons, for valuing all the ratable property in this Borough, will be received here up to 5 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, where specification may be seen.

W. S. WARDROP, Council Clerk
Council Chambers, Redfern, March 8, 1873.

No. 73-12. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 12th March, 1873.

£20,000 CORPORATION DEBENTURES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office until 11 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, from persons willing to advance the whole or any part of the sum of TWENTY THOUSAND POUNDS to the Municipal Council of Sydney, upon Debentures of £100 each, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, which will be issued for a currency of ten years.

CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

TENDERS are invited until the 2nd April for the erection and completion of a Congregational CHURCH at Bathurst. Plans and specification to be seen at the office of JAS. M'DONALD, Architect, Thames-street, Balmain; and with Mr. PEAT, Draper, George-street, Bathurst.

TO BUILDERS.—EXTENSION OF TIME.—TENDERS will be received on the 18th instant for the erection of a Public-house at the corner of Campbell and Riley streets. Plans, &c., can be had at 267, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

JOHN COSTELLOE.

BOROUGH OF BALMAIN.—Fresh TENDERS will be received until TUESDAY, 25th instant, from parties willing to contract for the removal of Night Soil and attendance to dry earth closets for the current municipal year.

Specifications can be seen at the Council Chambers, Darling-street.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Mayor.
JAS. ROBY.
Council Clerk and Surveyor.
Council Chambers, 12th March, 1873.

BOROUGH OF BALMAIN.—Fresh TENDERS will be received until TUESDAY, 25th instant, for Forming, Ballasting, and Blinding Wortley-street, from the bridge to Reynolds-street.

TENDERS will also be received up to same date for Forming, Ballasting, and Blinding Louisa Road from Mr. Montefiore's to Numa-street.

Plans and specimens may be seen at the Council Chambers, Darling-street.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Mayor.
JAS. ROBY,
Council Clerk and Surveyor.
Council Chambers, 12th March, 1873.

TENDERS are required for the Building of a Bridge and the Construction of half a mile of Railway (labour only), at Bowenfels, for the Bowenfels Coal Mining and Copper Smelting Company. Plans and information at Mr. LEE'S, Bowenfels; or at the office of Mr. GEORGE LUCAS, Solicitor, 174, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TENDERS wanted for plastering a small house. C. K. WILSON, Oxford-street, Newtown.

TENDERS are required for Foundation, &c., of two Houses. G. GUILE, 51, Regent-street.

DISSOLUTION OF THE NEGRETTI FLOCK IN CZERNAHORA.—The famous and well-known original Negretti Flock in Czernahora, near Briinn, Moravia, Austria, will be dissolved. The auction will take place in Czernahora, on JUNE 11, 1873, two days after the termination of the Cattle and Sheep Show of the Vienna Exhibition.

## AUCTION SALES.

Horses, heavy and light
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.
Regular sales at the Bazaar daily, and at Camperdown any afternoon.

Horses and Vehicles on hire.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
COMET, 4 years old, by Cossack, dam by imported Cap-a-pie, good in harness, a first-class horse, and carries a lady.
Also,
1 roan gelding, 6 years old, good in saddle and harness.

Fresh Country Horses.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. T. Pearson to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
1 chesnut mare, broken to harness
1 bay cob, broken to saddle and harness.

South Country Horses.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from W. J. M'Connell, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, THIS DAY, the 13th instant, at 2 o'clock,
50 head of all broken-in, heavy draught and coaching horses.

In drawing attention to above sale, the auctioneer wishes to refer to the success Mr. M'Connell has hitherto had in selecting horses for this market, and he is informed that the lot now advertised are the best that that gentleman has ever brought to Sydney.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by Messrs. Dangar, Brothers, to sell by auction, at the New Central Yards, Homebush, THIS DAY, 13th March, at 11 o'clock,
161 head prime fat bullocks, from their noted Bunna Bunna Station, and fully 800 lbs.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by A. W. Suttor, Esq., to sell by auction, at the New Central Yards, Homebush, THIS DAY, 13th March, at 11 o'clock,
60 head prime fat cattle.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by J. Aarons, Esq., to sell by auction, at the New Central Yards, Homebush, THIS DAY, 13th March, at 11 o'clock,
1400 prime fat wethers

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by A. Shepherd, Esq., to sell by auction, at the New Central Yards, Homebush, THIS DAY, 13th March, at 11 o'clock,
300 prime fat wethers.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by A. H. Rankin, Esq., to sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, THIS DAY, Thursday, 13th March, at 2 o'clock,
40 prime fat lambs.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from George D. Lane, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 13th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
120 prime fat cattle, in lots, from the Mole Country, and very superior.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from W. Allison, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 13th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
2300 prime fat wethers, in lots fully 60 lbs.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from J. S. Brown, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 13th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
200 prime fat cattle, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Messrs. J. Christian and Co. to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 13th instant, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at half-past 2 o'clock,
200 prime fat wethers, per steamer.

MR. T. SULLIVAN has received instructions from Mr. W. Allen, to sell by auction, at the Homebush Yards, THIS DAY Thursday, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock,
180 head of really prime fat cattle, in lots.

Store Cattle. Store Cattle.
at the
Campbell's Hill Yards, West Maitland,
on
THURSDAY, the 13th March

BRUNKER and SPARKE have received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 13th instant, at the above Yards, at 11 o'clock,
1500 superior store cattle, in lots, consisting of splendid bullocks and cows of good fattening ages; nice young steers, and well-bred young cattle.
Terms, cash.

CATTLE SALE AT BRINGELLY.

MR. T. BURRETT will sell by auction, at the farm of Mr G. Neal, sen., Hall's clear ground, Bringelly, on FRIDAY, March 14th, at 11 o'clock sharp,
About 200 head of cattle, comprising milkers with calves, springers, heifers, and steers. These are a very prime lot, in splendid order.
Also,
Three bullock-drays, farming implements, and numerous other articles, all of which must be sold, as the owner is leaving the district.
Terms at sale.
Luncheon provided.

MOSES and HOPKINS have been favoured with instructions from J. Hoskisson, Esq., to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, 19th March, at 2 o'clock, at the Camperdown Sale Yards,
45 head of heavy draught colts and fillies, just arrived from Barraba, in high condition.

As Hoskisson's breed of draught horses is so well-known in all parts of the colony for the last 25 years to be docile and stanch in collar, we deem it almost unnecessary to make the slightest comment. But as his herd has not had a draught taken from it for the last 3 years, we are of opinion, and it is justice to the owner to mention, for symmetry, size, and condition, a better selection has never been offered for competition, and having been bred with care from well known "Imported Sires," we confidently recommend it as worthy the attention of breeders, teamsters, draymen, speculators, and others, not to allow such a chance to slip.

N. W. RAVEN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Black Swan Yards, at 2 o'clock,
100 cases apples, grapes, and other fruit.

WEEKLY STOCK SALE.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Sale Yards, 793, George-street, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Thirty (30) prime milch cows, with calves; springers and dry cattle.
At half-past 11 o'clock,
Twenty (20) prime fat calves, from Berrima and Picton
Forty (40) ditto lambs, from J. J. Atkinson, Esq., Berrima
Forty (40) ditto ditto, from J. J. Warren, Esq., Berrima
Thirty (30) corn-fed porkers, from Marulan
Fifty (50) ditto, from Camden, Menangle, and Picton.

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE.

BUTLER and INGLIS have received instructions from Mr. Michael Kenny to sell by auction, at his residence, Condell Park (near Douglas Park Railway Station), on WEDNESDAY, March 19th, 1873, at 12 o'clock,
The whole of his choice herd of quiet well-bred
DAIRY CATTLE,
consisting of—
50 cows, in full milk
50 ditto, springing and fat
50 steers, heifers, and yearlings; also,
8 working bullocks, dray, and gear, complete
4 first-class heavy draught horses, horse-dray, and gear
6 saddle-horses, 50 pigs, a large quantity of poultry, farming implements, a complete assortment of dairy utensils, 2 ploughs, 2 harrows, springcart and harness, hay press and roller, 40 tons hay, 5 tons straw.

A LUNCHEON will be provided.
A Conveyance will meet purchasers by rail at Douglas Park Station on Morning of Sale.
Terms at sale.
N.B.—The particular attention of buyers is called to this Sale, as it is entirely unreserved, in consequence of Mr. Kenny leaving the district; and every lot must be sold.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Depot, 763, George-street South, THIS DAY, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Milch cows, springers, dry cattle
Fat calves, lambs, pigs, suckers
80 prime fat pigs
2 boar pigs, prize takers at Kiama Show.

PARRAMATTA.

Estate of the late Thomas May, Park Lodge, Parramatta Domain.
Household Furniture and Effects.
Double-barrel Gun, Rifle, Sporting Accoutrements.
Cows, Heifers, &c.

J. Y. MILLS has received instructions from the executors in the above estate, to sell by public auction, without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th March, at Park Lodge, Parramatta, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the effects now at the late residence of the deceased; consisting of dining-room furniture, bed-room furniture, servant's room, and pantry things; 1 double-barrel gun, 1 rifle, brace of pistols, game-bags, and sporting kits; several chests of carpenters' tools, harness, men's saddles, side-saddle, chaff-cutter, cows, heifers, carts, poultry, and a large quantity of good and useful sundries too numerous to particularise.
Terms, cash.

WEEKLY LEATHER SALE.

MORT and CO. will sell by auction at the Sale Room of their Wool Warehouses, Phillip-street, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, 13th March, at 11 o'clock,
Kip, sole, harness, calf
Bag, tweed, kangaroo, basils, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Leather Sale.

IRWIN, BRIDGE, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, March 13, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Kip, sole, calf, yearling
Tweed, kangaroo, horse butts
Harness, bag, and bridle leather.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Wool Sale.

IRWIN, BRIDGE, and CO. will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, March 13, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

WEEKLY LEATHER SALE.

JOHN A. TURNER will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, March 13th, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Kip, sole, calf, yearling
Cordovan, harness, bag-leather, basils, &c.
Terms, cash.

WEEKLY WOOL SALE.

JOHN A. TURNER will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, March 13th, at half-past 2 o'clock,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

WEEKLY WOOL SALE.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, 13th March, at half-past 2 o'clock,
540 bales wool
Sheep kins.
Terms, cash.

WEEKLY LEATHER SALE.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, 13th March, at 11 o'clock,
Sole, kip, calf, and yearling leather.
Terms, cash.

Unredeemed Pledges.

LISTER and GRISDALE will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, March 13,
The whole of the unredeemed pledges pledged with Thomas Peters, of Liverpool and Riley streets.
Terms, cash. No reserve as usual.

FRIDAY, 14th instant, at 11 o'clock.

Testated Estate, &c.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 149, King-street East,
COTTAGE PIANOFORTE and HARMONIUM
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS, comprising tables, chairs, couches, splendid engravings, carpet, bedsteads, bedding, quantity books, kitchen utensils, cooking stoves, and sundries.
Mangle, perambulator, large wire aviary, birds and cages, weighing-machine, clocks, filter, and sundries.

Sale by Auction on SATURDAY, 15th instant, at 11.
At the Bank Auction Rooms, 336, George-street.

HENRY MOON will sell by auction, Furniture, new and second-hand; bedsteads, and bedding, books and pictures, genuine jewellery, watches and clocks, fancy goods, glass and crockery, E.P. ware, and sundries too numerous for detail.
N.B.—Property for these sales received daily. Advances made on goods for prompt sale.

FOREST ROAD TOLL-GATE.
SATURDAY, 22nd March, at 2 o'clock p.m.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN will sell by auction, at the Tempe Hotel, Cook's River,
The lease for one year of the above.

GENERAL DRAPERY
CLOTHING
HATS AND CAPS.

Now landing ex Black Adder and Coloroon.

THIS DAY and FRIDAY next, 13th and 14th instant, commencing at 11 a.m. each day.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY and FRIDAY next, at 11 a.m.,
53 packages of new goods, comprising:—
32 and 36-inch croydons
Ditto white shirtings
Grey calicoes and sheetings
36-inch T. cloths
Light-ground crimson shirtings
Oxford ditto
Welsh flannels
Scarlet ditto
Gambroons
Cotton does
Dress materials
French merinoes
Coburgs and alpacas
Coloured counterpanes
Diaper rugs
Damask cloths and napkins
Fancy doe trousers
Mole ditto
Black cloth and tweed vests
Felt hats, various shapes
Cloth caps, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

SCARLET FLANNELS
PRINTED ditto
WOVE CRIMEAN ditto
GAMBROONS
FRENCH MERINOES
STRIPED POPLINS
PLAIN and FANCY WINCEYS
STRIPED SERGES
WINDSOR CLOTHS
FIGURED LUSTRES.

THIS DAY, 13th instant, at 11 a.m.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, without any reserve, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
12 packages of the abovenamed goods, just opened.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
ELASTIC WEB.

Now landing, ex Alexander Duthie.

On TUESDAY next, 18th instant, at 11 a.m.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY next,
Several invoices of seasonable goods, manufactured by
H. Jackson and Sons
S. Barnett
and other well-known firms.

Further particulars in future advertisements.

FANCY TWEED
IMITATION COLOURED DITTO
BLACK CLOTHS.

TO-MORROW, 14th instant, at 11 a.m.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, at 11 a.m.,
6 cases of the above.

FELT HATS.

NEWEST STYLES.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, 14th instant, at 11 a.m.,
An invoice of fashionable hats, consisting of
Felt Tyrols
Black Oxfords
Soft felt, &c.

FRIDAY, 14th instant.

Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes.

New Goods, Now Landing ex Duke of Abercorn, of the Favorite make of Nathan Joseph.

To the Trade, Country Buyers, Shippers and Others.

MR. M. MOLONY is favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co., to sell by auction, at his Rooms, No. 239, George-street North, next the Bank of Australasia, on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt.
Terms at sale.

CONGOU TEAS.

The entire Cargo of the barque MARY BLAIR, from FOOCHOW
comprising
1897 Chests
4771 Half-chests
2371 Boxes
300 Boxes finest Pekoes.

*** This cargo is placed upon the market for UNRESERVED SALE by auction. The teas were selected with great care by one of the most experienced houses in Foochow qualified to determine the requirements of this market, and embrace FINEST SOUCHONG CONGOUS, MEDIUM and EXCELLENT STATION, and CONTRACT SORTS.

For Positive Sale, at the City Mart, THURSDAY, MARCH 13.

Under instructions from Messrs. JOHN FRAZER and CO.

Muster packages now open at the City Mart, where every facility is afforded for liquoring and testing.

The Auctioneers are instructed to clear off the entire cargo at auction, and solicit the attention of buyers to the excellent qualities comprised in this shipment, which may be regarded as the LAST of the PRESENT SEASON.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, March 13, at 11 o'clock,
The entire cargo of the barque Mary Blair, from Foochow
comprising—
1897 chests finest Kaisow congous
4771 half-chests ditto ditto
2371 boxes ditto ditto
300 boxes finest pekoes.
Full particulars in cards.
Terms liberal.

Currants.

By order of the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, 13th March, at 11 o'clock,
38 barrels currants.
In lots to suit buyers.

Calcutta Lines.

Just landed.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY March 13, at 11 o'clock,
48 bundles lines, well assorted.
Particulars at sale.

SCROGGIE'S BOTTLED STOUT.

Landing ex Moravian.
Under instructions from Messrs. Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, March 13, at 11 o'clock,
100 casks Scroggie's (Barclay's) quart stout
20 ditto ditto, pints ditto.
Terms, liberal.

PEARL SAGO
ROCK TAPIOCA.

The Entire Shipment, ex ISLAND CITY, from Singapore.

Under instructions from Messrs. Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction at the City Mart, THIS DAY, March 13, at 11 o'clock,
30 tons finest pearl sago
6 ditto rock tapioca.
Terms, liberal.

PATNA RICE.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, March 13, at 11 o'clock,
265 bags best Patna rice.
Terms, liberal.

CARGO OF THE CLIPPER SCHOONER MERCURY,
Just Arrived from Japan,
Under Instructions from the Consignees,
Messrs. SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.,
comprising a well-selected Shipment
of
FINEST JAPAN TABLE RICE,
well-dressed, and packed in 56-lb. Bags.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, March 13, at 11 o'clock,
The above cargo of Japan rice, in 56-lb. bags.
This rice is now well known, and appreciated by the trade here; in fact, it is the finest description of table rice now imported.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms, liberal.

NEW GOODS.

Now landing ex Alexander Duthie.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
6 boxes caraway seed
4 cases mushroom ketchup, each 3 dozen
8 ditto mixed spices, fancy cartoons, 1 oz. packets
7 cases soda crystals
14 ditto finest Finnan haddocks (oval tins), each 4 dozen
10 cases Colman's, 2 and 4 oz. packets, in 7-lb. boxes
10 ditto Colman's DSF mustard, each 4 dozen, 1-lb. tins
10 ditto ditto black lead, 2 and 4 oz. packets
10 barrels ditto tapioca
4 cases 6 dozen ½-lb. Morton's curry powder
5 ditto 8 dozen, ¼-lb., ditto.
Terms at sale.

Finest White Counter and Crystal Sugars.

Balance of a Shipment.
To close Accounts.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
682 bags finest Mauritius sugars
Particulars at sale.
Terms, liberal.

Blood Wolfe's Dublin Stout.

A Prime Parcel Just Landed.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
30 cases, each 8 dozen, pints, Blood Wolfe and Co.'s XXX Dublin stout.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.

Tens Tobacco.

For Unreserved Sale, by Order of the Shippers.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
8 half-boxes Sancho Panza 10's
5 three-quarter ditto ditto.
Now in Macquarie Bond, where bulk may be seen prior to sale.
Terms, cash.

PAPERHANGINGS.

A shipment of the newest and most approved designs, just landed, ex Duke of Edinburgh.
20 Bales.
Under instructions from the Importers.

FRIDAY, March 14th, at the City Mart.
Without reserve.

Important to Paperhangers, Contractors, House Decorators, and the Trade.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, March 14, at 11 o'clock,
20 bales paperhangings, of the newest and choicest designs.
Patterns at Rooms.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

500 Bags Tin Ore
Ingots Tin.
Various Shipments, now being assayed.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on FRIDAY, 14th March, at 12 o'clock,
Several parcels tin ore, including lots from
Cope's Creek
Wylie Creek
Vegetable Creek
And other well-known selections.
Also,
Ingots tin.
Terms, cash.

Exchange Auction Rooms,
11, Bridge-street.

Sale of Salvage Goods—sold with all faults.

FRANCIS FAHEY and CO. have received instructions to sell, TO-MORROW, Friday, at 12 o'clock, the following goods picked up at sea:—
1 bale of wool
1 cask of tallow
1 plank.
Terms, cash.

Auctioneer's Notice.

FRANCIS FAHEY and CO. have received instructions to sell, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, without the slightest reserve,
Several lots of gold, tin, and copper shares, in some of the richest mines in the colony.
Terms, cash.

Important Sale of NOTTINGHAM GOODS.

To close various consignments.

WEDNESDAY next, March 19.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on the above day, at 11 o'clock prompt,
27 cases lace curtains, antimacassars, toilet covers, laces, hosiery, drapery, &c.
Full particulars in Saturday's issue.

SHEET LEAD.

To Ironmongers, Contractors, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
29 rolls lead, assorted.
Terms at sale.

Ex Mail Steamer Bangalore, just arrived.

FINEST CEYLON PLANTATION COFFEE
and
BALLAM RICE.

For Sale by Public Auction,
under instructions from Messrs. Willis, Lloyd, and Co.

FRIDAY, 14th March.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the Importers, Messrs. Willis, Lloyd, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 14th March, at 11 o'clock,
Ex s.s. Bangalore,
8 tons finest No. 1 Ceylon plantation coffee
700 bags Calcutta Ballam rice.
Terms at sale.

FRUITS.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, on FRIDAY, 14th March, at 11 o'clock,
23 packages sultana raisins
29 boxes Valencia ditto
40 cases currants.
Terms at sale.

Hobart Town Jams.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, on FRIDAY, 14th March, at 11 o'clock,
60 cases Hobart Town jams
15 kegs ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Bottled Ale and Porter.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, on FRIDAY, 14th March, at 11 o'clock,
90 casks bottled ale
22 cases bottled porter.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

On THURSDAY, 20th March, at 11 o'clock.

AT CANTERBURY HOUSE, ASHFIELD, THE RESIDENCE OF J. A. TURNER, Esq.

THE WHOLE OF THE
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

MASSIVE BILLIARD TABLE, by Alcock
ELEGANT ENGRAVED GLASSWARE & PAINTED CHINA
OIL PAINTINGS and CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS
VALUABLE CARRIAGE and SADDLE HORSES
FAMILY BAROUCHE, HOODED BUGGY
SILVER-MOUNTED SINGLE and DOUBLE HARNESS
GENT.'S, LADIES', and CHILDREN'S HOGSKIN SADDLES and BRIDLES
WELL-BRED COWS, SHORTHORN BULL
BERKSHIRE PIGS, POULTRY
And Sundries.

Full particulars of which will duly appear, and catalogues be issued as speedily as possible.

To Gentlemen furnishing, Cabinetmakers, Horse and Livery-stable Keepers, Dairymen, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from J. A. Turner, Esq., who intends visiting Hobart Town, to sell by auction, at his residence, Canterbury House, Ashfield, on THURSDAY, 20th March, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his valuable household furniture and other effects.
Terms, cash.

Daily trains leave Sydney for Ashfield at 11 a.m., 10.15 a.m., and 1.15 p.m. A 'bus will also leave the Rooms of the Auctioneers at 10 o'clock prompt on the morning of sale.

*** The house will be thrown open to the inspection of intending purchasers on WEDNESDAY, 19th instant, from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m.

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## AUCTION SALES.

PLATE-GLASS.
On account of whom it may concern.

Under instructions from Messrs. Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.

AUCTION SALE, THURSDAY, 13th MARCH.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, on THIS DAY, 13th March, at 11 o'clock,
5 cases plate-glass, viz.:—

| 1 case | 1 case | 1 case | 1 case | 1 case |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 96 x 32 | 72 x 34 | 120 x 36 | 132 x 50 | 132 x 72. |

Terms at sale.

Woolpacks and Twine.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, THIS DAY, 13th March, at 11 o'clock,
6 bales woolpacks
4 bales twine
2 cases hoopskins.
Terms at sale.

IRON WIRE.
On account of whom it may concern.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, THIS DAY, 13th March, at 11 o'clock,
400 bundles iron wire, damaged.
Terms, cash.

Black Oil.
To Tanners and Curriers.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, THIS DAY, 13th March, at 11 o'clock,
3 tuns black oil.
Terms at sale.

MALT.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, on FRIDAY, 14th March, at 11 o'clock,
100 bushels best English malt.
Terms at sale.

DAMAGED TEAS.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex R. J. Robertson, from Foo Chow.
264 Packages
FINEST CONGOUS.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Messrs. Parbury, Lamb, and Co. to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 14th March, at 11 o'clock.
Ex R. J. Robertson, damaged by sea water, 264 packages congou teas.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 | 2 half-chests | No. 30 | 7 half-chests |
| 2 | 3 ditto | 31 | 9 ditto |
| 3 | 4 ditto | 32 | 4 ditto |
| 4 | 4 ditto | 33 | 6 ditto |
| 5 | 6 ditto | 34 | 3 ditto |
| 6 | 3 ditto | 35 | 4 ditto |
| 7 | 3 ditto | 36 | 5 chests |
| 8 | 2 chests | 37 | 2 ditto |
| 10 | 1 chest | 38 | 8 half-chests |
| 12 | 2 half-chests | 39 | 8 ditto |
| 14 | 2 ditto | 40 | 4 chests |
| 15 | 1 chest | 41 | 3 ditto |
| 16 | 2 chests | 42 | 1 chest |
| 18 | 1 chest | 45 | 20 boxes |
| 22 | 2 chests | 46 | 13 ditto |
| 23 | 3 half-chests | 48 | 2 half-chests |
| 24 | 3 ditto | 49 | 24 boxes |
| 25 | 4 chests | 50 | 18 ditto |
| 26 | 4 ditto | 51 | 20 ditto |
| 27 | 8 ditto | 55 | 7 ditto |
| 28 | 3 half-chests | 56 | 9 ditto |
| 29 | 6 ditto | 57 | 18 ditto. |

Terms, cash.

FRIDAY next, 14th March, at 11 a.m.

At the residence of Thomas Hely, Esq., No. 39, Kent-street North.

SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.

CHOICE Glassware
VALUABLE Electroplate
Ivory handle TABLE CUTLERY
CHINA Breakfast and Tea Services
HANDSOME Dinner Service
MASSIVE Mahogany Sideboard
Mahogany Telescope Dining Table
Brussels CARPETS and HEARTH RUGS to match
MASSIVE Mahogany Dining Room SUITE
CHOICE Proof Engravings
Cornice Poles and Curtains
ELEGANT Drawing-room Furniture
IRON TUBULAR DOUBLE BEDSTEADS
Hair Mattresses, Palliasses
Pillows, Sheets, and Blankets
Mahogany and Cedar Chests Drawers
MARBLE SLAB Washstands and Toilet Services, &c.
KITCHEN UTENSILS and Sundries.

To Families Furnishing and General Dealers.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Thos. Hely, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, No. 39, Kent-street North, on FRIDAY next, 14th instant, at 11 a.m.,
The above.
Terms, cash.

TIN ORE,
From several well-known mines, including
CHAMPION
MARYLAND RUBY
PEBERDY
BORDER CONSOLS
ANCHOR
and private consignments.

MONDAY, 17th MARCH.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 17th March, at 11 o'clock,
Valuable parcels of tin ore.
Intending purchasers are invited to obtain samples for assay prior to sale.
Terms at sale.

On TUESDAY, 18th March, at a quarter past 11 o'clock.
At "BLAIR VILLA," Stanmore Road, the residence of C. BENT, Esq.

ATTRACTIVE UNRESERVED SALE BY AUCTION of
VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS and WORKS OF ART
ELEGANT and SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
RICHLY CUT GLASSWARE, PAINTED CHINA
STERLING SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
PIER GLASSES, VASES, LUSTRES, and ORNAMENTS
SUPERB OBLIQUE WALNUT PIANOFORTE, by AUCHER FRERES
POWERFUL and FINE-TONED WALNUT 16-STOP HARMONIUM, by ALEXANDRE
SUBSTANTIAL BEDROOM FURNITURE
HANDSOME BUGGY, HORSES, HARNESS
MILCH COW, POULTRY, &c.
To Gentlemen Furnishing, Upholsterers, Collectors, Dealers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from C. Bent, Esq., who is leaving for the interior, to sell by auction, at his residence, "Blair Villa," Stanmore Road, Marrickville, on TUESDAY, 18th March, at a quarter past 11 o'clock,
The whole of his valuable furniture, silver plate, and other effects.
Terms, cash.
Catalogues are now in course of preparation, and will be issued as early as possible.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
On THURSDAY, March 27th, at 11 o'clock, at Berryfield, Potts Point, the residence of J. B. Tickle, Esq.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE BY AUCTION of
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS
BRILLIANT-TONED OBLIQUE COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, BY ERARD, NEARLY NEW
COTTAGE PIANO, by COLLARD and COLLARD
CUT-GLASS GASOLIERS
HANDSOME UPSTANDING BAY CARRIAGE HORSES
ELEGANT CARRIAGE, built by HALLEY and CLYDE
FIRST-CLASS AND WELL BUILT BUGGY
THOROUGH-BRED HORSE "SHEET ANCHOR"
MILCH COWS, POULTRY, &c.
☞ Full particulars of which will be published.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from J. B Tickle, Esq., (who intends leaving for Europe per mail steamer), to sell by auction, at his residence, Berryfield, Potts Point, on THURSDAY, March 27th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his valuable household furniture, silver plate, carriages, horses, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.
Catalogues of which are being prepared.

GILT MOULDINGS.

To Picture-frame Makers, Builders, and Contractors.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, THIS DAY, 13th March, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of assorted gilt mouldings, for picture-frames, cornices, &c.
Terms at sale.

Important Sale by Auction of
Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Teas, Sugars, Flour, Fruits, Bottled Beer, &c.

FRIDAY, 14th MARCH.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, on FRIDAY, 14th March, at 11 o'clock,
A large quantity of groceries, teas, oilmen's stores, &c.
Terms at sale.

On TUESDAY, 18th March, at 11 o'clock.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE BY AUCTION of
That Elegant and Substantial Family Residence at Marrickville, known as
"BLAIR VILLA,"
the residence of C. Bent, Esq.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from C. Bent, Esq., who is leaving for the interior, to sell by auction, on the premises, Blair Villa, Stanmore Road, Marrickville, on TUESDAY, 18th March, at 11 o'clock,
The above valuable suburban family residence, erected on about one acre of ground, having a frontage 132 feet to the Stanmore Road, and 264 feet to Tupper-street.
This desirable property is faithfully built of brick on stone foundation, and slated roof, is replete with every convenience, and in first-class order. Contains entrance hall, LARGE DRAWING-ROOM, SPLENDID DINING ROOM and LIBRARY, THREE ROOMY BEDROOMS, DRESSING-ROOM, Bath-room, Servant's Room, Kitchen, Scullery, Dairy, Coach-house and Stables, Flower and Kitchen Gardens, and every convenience for a GENTLEMAN'S FAMILY.
ALSO,
Adjoining the above property a MOST VALUABLE corner block of Land, with frontage of 264 feet to Stanmore Road and 260 feet to Fotheringham-street, tastily planted with a belt of ornamental trees.
Terms at sale.
Full particulars will be published, and cards of inspection issued, to intending purchasers prior to sale by the Auctioneers.

IN THE INSOLVENCY OF MRS. MARY FULLAGER.

LAND AT CAMPERDOWN.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by Frederick Humphery, Esq., official assignee, and by Mr. W. B. Foster, joint proprietor, to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 20th of March, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
An allotment of land with the building thereon, situated at the corner of the Camperdown Road and Wilson-street, occupied by Mrs. Fullager; the frontage to the former being 72 feet and 54 feet to Wilson-street, being numbers 2 and 3 of section 2, in the plan of Milton.
LOT 2 of section 1 of the same estate, at the corner of the Camperdown Road, at its junction with what is called Daniel Road on the plan of the subdivision, but now known as the Pyrmont Bridge Road, having a frontage to the former of 30 feet, directly opposite to the residence of Mrs. J. B. Jones.
After which will be sold,—allotments Nos. 10 and 9 of section 1, having a frontage of 24 feet to the Pyrmont Bridge Road.
And also, allotment 11 of section 2, having a frontage of 24 feet to Wilson-street, adjoining Mrs. Burn's property, occupied by Mr. John Douglass.
☞ Plan on view at the auction room.

IN THE ESTATE MR. EDWARD FIELD OF LITTLE HARTLEY.

T. W. BOWDEN is directed by R. H. Sempill, Esq., Official Assignee, to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 20th of March, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
All the right, title, and interest of the assignee in and to 50 acres of land at Little Hartley, with the houses and other improvements now in the possession of Mr. William Field.
About 12 acres has been cleared and cultivated. There is a garden, with fruit trees, of about one acre. Grant by purchase.
Also, the interest of the assignee in an adjoining farm of 29 acres 2 roods 30 perches of purchased land, now occupied by James Anessy.
The improvements consist of the house and garden adjoining it.
☞ Both farms are situated at Butler's Creek, Little Hartley.

A VALUABLE ESTATE AT STANMORE, COMPRISING 16 ACRES 1 ROOD 15 PERCHES, IN ONE BLOCK, WITH THE SEVERAL ERECTIONS THEREON.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, by order of the Trustees, under the will of the late Mr. John Jones, of Stanmore, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 20th of March, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
All that block of land now in the occupation of Messrs. Mark Blanchard, George Gardiner, and John Foley, comprising in the whole 16 acres 1 rood and 15 perches, together with all the buildings thereon, partly occupied by Mr. Blanchard, and nearly all the remainder by market gardeners. It is bounded on the north by the main road to Canterbury; on the east partly by premises belonging to Mr. Paling, and other land; on the south by Mr. Kingsbury's land, and premises in the occupation of Mr. Little, junior; and on the west by the last mentioned property, the premises of Mr. Marsh, and vacant land.
Title satisfactory.
Terms at sale.

The ISLA and WATERTON STATIONS, in the Leichhardt District, Queensland, with 29,900 SHEEP, more or less, conveniently situated, 140 miles by a good road from Rockhampton, and the same distance from the railway terminus at Dalby.
Terms, liberal.

BREWSTER and TREBECK have received instructions from the proprietors to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, 26th March, at 11 o'clock,
The ISLA and WATERTON stations, with the above stock.
☞ These are valuable properties, and well worth the consideration of moderate capitalists. Full particulars may be seen in each Tuesday and Saturday's HERALD; or may be obtained at the Rooms.

The MOLE RIVER STATION,
New England District.
A FIRST-CLASS FATTENING AND BREEDING STATION, with
16,200 Merino Sheep.
Terms, liberal.

BREWSTER and TREBECK have received instructions from Messrs. Cox and Dowling to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 9th April, at 11 o'clock,
The well known
MOLE RIVER STATION,
situate in the district of New England.
NOTED FOR ITS FATTENING AND BREEDING CAPABILITIES, and as being one of the BEST PAYING STATIONS in New South Wales.
The Mole River, which passes through the centre of the property, is generally running, and contains MAGNIFICENT REACHES OF WATER, in many places resembling inland lakes.
The COUNTRY is hilly and sound, the prevailing timber being silver-leafed ironbark.
With the above will be sold
16,200, more or less, merino sheep.
bred from rams carefully selected from the stud flocks of OSWALD BLOXSOME, Ranger's Valley, New England; S. A. DONALDSON, Tenterfield; MARSHALL and DEUCHAR, Glengalhan, Queensland; D. GUNN, Pikedale, and A. HODGSON, Eton Vale.
The IMPROVEMENTS are extensive, consisting of a 6-roomed cottage, detached kitchen, blacksmith's shop complete, shed, stables; large stockyard (newly erected), with inoculation lanes, speying bails; 2 large grass paddocks, containing over 700 acres, securely fenced, and the trees rung; 1 cultivation paddock, paled in; garden, well stocked with fruit trees and vines; large and complete sheep drafting yards; 10 permanent sheep stations, nearly all capable of carrying 2 flocks each; huts and yards in thorough good order.
*** Stores, stock horses, working plant, and sundries, to be taken at a valuation.
Estimated grazing capabilities, 30,000 sheep, or an equivalent number of cattle.
☞ This COMPACT PROPERTY is well situated, being only 145 miles from the shipping port of GRAFTON, and 100 miles south of the WARWICK RAILWAY TERMINUS.
SHOULD THE PROPERTY NOT BE SOLD IN ONE LOT, AS ABOVE, THE SHEEP AND STATION WILL BE OFFERED IN TWO SEPARATE LOTS.
The ages of the sheep, and all particulars, may be obtained at the Rooms.

WEDNESDAY, 19th March.

IMPORTANT PEREMPTORY SALE.

QUIRAING,
EDGECLIFF ROAD,
the former residence and property of the late J. D. M'LEAN, Esq.
Together with over SIX ACRES land, laid out in GARDENS and PADDOCKS, with extensive frontage to the Edgecliff Road, Wellington-street, Nelson-street, and Trelawney-street.
RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND SHEEP.

TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNT.
MAGNIFICENT SHEEP PROPERTY,
LIVERPOOL PLAINS and BLIGH DISTRICTS.
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. R. Campbell and J. and E. Orr to sell by public auction, WITHOUT RESERVE, at the Sale Room of their Wool Warehouses, Phillip-street, Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, the 1st May,
The following REALLY FIRST-CLASS fattening stations, known as
GARRAWILLA
NOMBY
GAROGILLA
YAMANABAH, and
DONDRY,
in the LIVERPOOL PLAINS District;
ULAMAMBIE
URABRIBLI
BELAR, and
GIRIANANAH,
in the District of BLIGH.
Together with
175,000 (more or less) SAXON MERINO SHEEP.
Full particulars in future advertisement.

EUROONBAH STATION,
LEICHHARDT DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND,
with about 14,000 Sheep (more or less).

MORT and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co. to offer for sale by public auction, at the Sale Room of their Wool Warehouses, Phillip-street, Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, the 27th of March, at half-past 11 o'clock,
That extensive and LIGHTLY-STOCKED run, known as
EUROONBAH,
situated in the Leichhardt District, Queensland, and comprising 12 blocks of country, area say 300 square miles, watered by the Dawson River, Euroonbah Creek, Canal Creek, and their numerous tributaries.
The general character of the country is high, sound, undulating downs and flats, thinly timbered, abounding with salt bush and other saline herbs of the most fattening description, and in many respects equal to DARLING DOWNS country.
The sheep consist of 5300 mixed ewes
1500 2-year old ditto
2100 2 and 3 year old wethers
1500 3 and 4 ditto ditto ditto
4000 4 and 5 ditto ditto ditto
200 lambs
70 rams

14,670 (more or less).
EUROONBAH is distant from Dalby about 160 miles, from Roma about 100 miles, Condamine township 110 miles, and from Rockhampton a little over 200 miles, and is bounded by the following first-class stations:—
Carrabah
Kinnoul
Hornet Bank
Durham Downs
Clifford, and
Bundi.
The IMPROVEMENTS are EXTENSIVE and COMPLETE, comprising, on the head station, dwelling-house, 9 rooms and verandah, kitchen, and servant's room; wool-shed and shearing-floor for 20 shearers, lever WOOLPRESS, WOOL STORE, and necessary outbuildings, cultivation garden, paddocks, very fine lagoon 1½ mile long, close to the house; also, hardwood soaking and warm water tank, spouting, &c., 10-horse power engine, centrifugal pump, raining yard, with perforated pipes, and every facility for sheep washing.
The OUTSTATIONS include overseer's and shepherds' house; also, skin-shed, store, horse paddock and sheep yards, &c., on the Dawson, 15 miles from Euroonbah head station, and at Kangaroo Creek, 20 miles from head station: 18 huts and sheep yards, 3 horse paddocks, at the Head Station, 1 cattle paddock, 10 miles by 3 miles, lately fenced with 3-rail fencing, 1 cattle paddock, 5 miles by 3 miles, rail fencing nearly completed.
The SHEEP are of good quality, the ewes have been extensively culled, and best breeding ewes introduced from JIMBOUR RAMS have been added from SUPERIOR FLOCKS. Five thousand wethers are ready for market, in superior condition, a good proportion being now nearly fat.
The above is well worth the attention of those on the look-out for pastoral investments, and inspection is invited.
Full particulars on application to the Auctioneers.

LIVERPOOL PLAINS.
"BIRRERY," with 8000 Sheep.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to offer for sale by auction, at the Sale Room of their Wool Warehouse, Phillip-street, Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of March,
That excellent and compact station, known as
"BIRRERY,"
in the district of LIVERPOOL PLAINS, together with 686 ACRES OF FREEHOLD LAND
5000 (more or less) breeding ewes
1500 „ „ wethers, 1½ and 2½ years
1500 „ „ weaners (mixed sexes).

8000 more or less.
The IMPROVEMENTS on the station are good and ample, consisting of 4-room cottage, store, good wool shed, with iron roof and grated floor; also good wool press.
Five OUT STATIONS (all of which, with huts, yards, wells or dams, securing permanent water) are on freehold land.
The above really desirable little sheep property adjoins the far-famed fattening runs of "BURBURGATE" and "BILLYEENA," and is in full working order.
About 10 working horses, dray, and team of bullock, &c., to be taken at valuation.
Early inspection is invited.
For further particulars apply to
MORT and CO.

WARREGO DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.

CARNARVON
and
BABBILOORA.
with
30,000 Sheep
and 1,300 Cattle.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Fraser and Brown to sell by auction, at their Wool Warehouse, Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, the 17th April, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Those first-class pastoral properties known as
CARNARVON and BABBILOORA,
embracing the watershed of the River Warrego, with an area of over 500 SQUARE MILES of the most elevated and healthy country in Southern Queensland, on which all necessary improvements have been made; there are also about 18 miles wire fencing just completed.
The SHEEP consist of 14,176 ewes, 18 months to aged
11,047 wethers, 18 ditto to ditto
4499 weaned lambs, mixed sexes
239 rams

29,961 (more or less).
The above are FINE-WOOLLED and HEAVILY FLEECED, and about 7000 are now fat and READY FOR MARKET.
The CATTLE consist of a quiet and well-bred herd of 1300 HEAD, well proportioned as to average of sexes; also 70 HEAD of HORSES, of which 13 are draught and 50 saddle horses and mares, well broken, and one good stallion.
The IMPROVEMENTS at CARNARVON consist of, in addition to the 18 miles wire fencing, a SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT DWELLING-HOUSE, of 8 rooms, floored throughout, with good verandahs on both sides, and spacious detached kitchen; excellent fruit and vegetable garden, woolshed roofed with galvanised iron, horse paddocks, and stock-yards; also store, meat-house, with double-roof verandah all round, and pitched with stone; stable, cart-shed, and blacksmith's forge, all in one range.
At BABBILOORA there is an overseer's cottage, including store and detached kitchen; large horse paddock and stockyard; and on both stations there are the usual sheep-station improvements, and ordinary working plant.
THESE RUNS were selected by the present owners in 1859, and are for the most part held under leases for 21 years, from 1st July, 1869, with the usual right of renewal. The average elevation is about 2000 feet above the sea level, so that the CLIMATE IS HEALTHY. Vegetables in abundance are produced in the garden, which is stocked with choice fruit trees and grape vines, and possesses perfect means of irrigation. The means of transit of produce to port is comparatively easy, and the cost of carriage will be still further reduced when the Northern line of railway is extended, as intended, to within 130 miles of the head station Carnarvon, which is now about 230 miles distant from the present terminus at Westwood.
CARNARVON is one of the BEST WATERED runs in the colony, and BABBILOORA principally consists of MYALL AND SALT BUSH COUNTRY, which for fattening qualities can scarcely be surpassed.
In short, these stations constitute one of the most desirable pastoral investments in Southern Queensland, and EARLY INSPECTION IS INVITED. Further particulars can be obtain on application to Messrs. FRASER and BROWN, on the station; or to
MORT and CO.,
Circular Quay.

"GUAMBEGWINE," QUEENSLAND,
LEICHHARDT DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND,
with 2071 head Cattle (more or less).

MORT and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co. to offer for sale by public auction, at the Sale Room of their Wool Warehouse, Phillip-street, Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of March, at half-past 11 o'clock,
"GUAMBEGWINE" STATION,
situated on Palm Tree Creek, and watered by that creek, Duck Creek, Guambegwine and Grass Tree Creeks, as well as by several FINE LAGOONS, distant about 30 miles from the "Euroonbah" Station, and consisting of 3 blocks of country, say 145 square miles.
The general character of the country is open, and timbered with broad leaf and silver leaf ironbark trees; IS CLEAR OF SCRUB, and capable of carrying a LARGELY INCREASED NUMBER OF CATTLE.
The buildings are substantial and complete, with stock-yards and everything necessary for the ECONOMICAL working of the station.
There are about 100 MILES OF RAIL FENCING dividing GUAMBEGWINE from Palm Creek run, and enclosing other country.
The cattle, 2071 head, more or less, have been carefully selected from SUPERIOR HERDS, viz., Messrs. Want and Littelton, J. and F. Atherton, and George Clapperton. They are WELL-BRED, QUIET, AND HAVE BEEN CAREFULLY BROKEN-IN TO THE RUN. Selected cows have been served by magnificent imported thoroughbred short-horn bull, „ Lord Alexander 2nd."
Dalby, Rockhampton, Roma, Maryborough, and other centres of population are available for the sale of fat stock, and the station cannot fail to prove highly remunerative.
Any further information can be obtained from
MORT and CO.

CHOICE STATIONS.
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT.

BYRON,
with 20,000 Sheep (more or less),
WATERLOO,
with 19,000 ditto (ditto).

MORT and CO. have received instructions from the Executor of the late Mrs. Mary M'Intyre to sell by public auction, at the Sale Room of the Wool Warehouses, Phillip-street, Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, the 1st May, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Those really first-class sheep stations, known as
BYRON and WATERLOO,
situated in the NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT.
The BYRON station comprises a large portion of the very best country on the Table Lands of New England,
PERMANENTLY WATERED
by the M'Intyre, and its tributaries.
With BYRON, will be sold 20,566 (more or less) Sheep, 133 Horses (more or less), 468 Cattle (more or less), 5165 ACRES FREEHOLD LAND, and 5165 acres secured under conditional purchase.
The IMPROVEMENTS on BYRON include large new wool shed, with convenient drafting yards attached, and capable of housing about 800 sheep; new Dwelling-house of 10 rooms, with hall, and verandah back and front; excellent kitchen of 3 rooms, connected with the main building by a covered way, large and substantial store, new six-stall stable, coach-house, &c., two large galvanized hay sheds, strong stock and milking yards, grass paddock of 800 acres, watered by the M'Intyre, one grass paddock of about 300 acres, one ditto of about 300 acres, with 3-rail and wire sheep-proof fence; cultivation paddock of 40 acres, and eight superior shepherd's huts and yards, and shearer's huts.

THE WATERLOO STATION
consists of long plains, surrounded by
FINE UNDULATING COUNTRY,
and is WELL WATERED by the Wellingrove Creek, Cakey Creek, and other permanent watercourses.
With WATERLOO will be sold 19,207 (more or less) Sheep, 69 (more or less) Horses, 160 (more or less) head of Cattle; also, 1749 ACRES (more or less) FREEHOLD LAND, and 2120 acres (more or less) secured by conditional purchase.
The IMPROVEMENTS on this Station are
SUBSTANTIAL AND COMPLETE,
comprising dwelling-house of eight rooms, weatherboard, and plastered within, kitchen, &c., good 5-stall stable, with harness-room and loft, and galvanised hay shed attached; store, men's huts, blacksmith's shop, stockyard, milking-yard, shepherds' huts, yard, &c., &c. Paddock containing 320 acres, with 3-rail sheep-proof fence, watered by a creek running through the centre. Paddock containing 1200 acres, with sheep-proof wire and log fence, well-grassed and watered. Paddock containing 1300 acres, with sheep-proof wire and split-fence, well grassed and watered, also two large cultivation paddocks.
THE CLIMATE ON THE WESTERN SLOPES of New England is, owing to its elevated position, one of the most salubrious and enjoyable in the Southern Hemisphere.
The IMPROVEMENTS on both BYRON and WATERLOO are very complete, and
SURPASS THOSE USUALLY FOUND
on the BEST APPOINTED STATIONS, comprising at the same time every convenience for a gentleman's residence, as also everything necessary for the easy and economical working of the stations.
Particular attention is directed to the LARGE QUANTITY OF
RICHLY-GRASSED LAND.
enclosed by substantial fences, as also to the unusually well-watered condition of these stations, and intending purchasers would do well to bear in mind that the country is HEALTHY and NOT SUBJECT TO DISEASE of any sort, and is noted for the HEAVY CLIPS of SUPERIOR WOOL, and for the size and superiority of its FAT STOCK.
Further particulars may be obtained on reference to
MORT and CO.,
Circular Quay.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 14th March.

ORDER OF SALE.

CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTIES,
at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt.

| | |
|---|---|
| WILLIAM-STREET. | Shop, dwelling, and other premises, No. 141, south side, between Bourke and Forbes streets, known as Brennan's grocery and provender store. |
| LIVERPOOL-STREET WEST. | Ten houses, Nos. 40 to 50, Liverpool-street, near the harbour, and Nos. 5 to 13, Syrett's-lane at the rear. |
| BOURKE-STREET. | Building allotments, between Liverpool-street and William-street, near the entrance to Barham Hall. Unreserved sale, by order of the Mortgagees. |
| ASHFIELD. | Milton House, together with about 4 acres of improved grounds, near the Station. Without reserve. |
| GLEBE. | Dwelling-house, Crown-street, near Bay-street; also, dwelling in Queen-street, at the rear. |
| WAVERLEY. | Residence and land, Cowper-street, adjoining Grey's, near the Old South Head Road. |
| BURWOOD. | Family residence and grounds, Parramatta Road, between Ashfield Park, and the residence of Captain Dawson; also, two villa sites, fronting Parramatta Road and Lang-street. |

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

WEEKLY SHARE SALE.

THIS DAY, at half-past 11 o'clock precisely.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at half-past 11 o'clock PROMPT,
100 shares QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK.
GOLD.
100 KROHMANS, 100 CARROLL BEARDS
100 BEYERS and HOLTERMANS, 200 RAPPS
250 HIXSON, CREIGHTON, and BEARDS
200 COCK, ATTWOOD, and DWYER
310 DAYSPRINGS, cum. div.
100 ARMSTRONG.
TIN.
250 ELSMORE (paid-up.)
Terms, cash.

SOUTH SYDNEY.

FREEHOLD COTTAGE RESIDENCE, on the NEWTOWN ROAD, near the DEAF and DUMB INSTITUTION, and now occupied by Mr. GEO. ROBERTSON.

By order of the Mortgagee.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 21st March, at 11 o'clock,
ALL THAT parcel of land, being lot 2 of block O of O'BRIEN'S subdivision of SOUTH Sydney, having 41½ FEET frontage to the NEWTOWN ROAD, with a depth of 105 FEET on one side, and 115 FEET on the other, upon which is a SUBSTANTIALLY ERECTED BRICK COTTAGE, on stone foundation, slated roof, and containing verandah, hall, 4 large rooms, kitchen, with wooden stabling, shed, and garden in front, yard, &c.
☞ This desirable freehold is only a few yards beyond the city boundary, in a healthy position, opposite the University grounds.
Terms at sale.

TIN ORE SALE.

TO-MORROW, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, Friday, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely.
Several parcels of TIN ORE, now being assayed.
Bulk of ore on view at Messrs. Richardson and Wrench's new stores, Macquarie-street, Circular Quay.
Terms, cash.

UNRESERVED SALE.
FAMILY RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS.
ASHFIELD.
FRIDAY, 14th March.

MILTON HOUSE,
ASHFIELD.
A COMMODIOUS FAMILY RESIDENCE, together with about 4 ACRES of IMPROVED GROUNDS, including full-bearing Vineyard, Orchard, and Ornamental Shrubberies, a short distance from the
ASHFIELD RAILWAY STATION.

The sale will be absolute
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.
Terms liberal. Cards to view on application.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

SUPERIOR CITY INVESTMENT.

WILLIAM-STREET.
DOUBLE SHOP, DWELLING, and other premises, No. 141, William-street, south side, between Bourke and Forbes streets, known as
BRENNAN'S GROCERY and PROVENDER STORE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 14th March, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land having a frontage of 23 feet 10 inches to William-street, with a depth of about 96 feet extending to a wide lane at the rear; on it are those extensive business premises built of brick and stone with slate roof, with balcony and verandah at back, No. 141, WILLIAM-STREET, containing shop and hay store, 6 rooms, detached kitchen, with verandah. The outbuildings consist of large store, stable, shed, &c., opening on to the lane at the back, opposite St. Peter's Church.
☞ The attention of capitalists and others is directed specially to this opportunity for securing a SUBSTANTIAL WELL-BUILT FREEHOLD in one of the LEADING THOROUGHFARES IN THE CITY, from which at all times an ample and certain return may be relied on. The proprietor's instructions are to sell
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER
Terms at sale.

To Builders and others.

UNRESERVED SALE
to the highest bidders.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

BOURKE-STREET.
VALUABLE CITY BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, between Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst, and William-street, a few feet south of the entrance to BARHAM HALL, the residence of the HON. E. DEAS THOMSON.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, FRIDAY, 14th MARCH, at 11 o'clock,
LOTS 1 to 4 have each 18½ feet to Bourke-street, with a depth of 108 feet extending to lane 16 feet wide, and to Thomson-street 30 feet wide. Lot 1 is divided by a lane from the late Mr. Northwood's property in Liverpool-street.
LOTS 5 to 16 have 16 feet frontage each to Bourke-street, with a depth of 108 feet to the same lane and street. On lot 5 is a stone and wood dwelling fronting Thomson-street, and occupied by Mr. Ryan.
☞ The particular attention of builders and others is directed to the sale of these valuable allotments. They occupy a fine elevated position in a favourite part of the city, and extend from the rear of the late Mr. Northwood's property to the Barham Hall Estate.
Particulars of title may be obtained on application to Messrs. Norton and Barker, solicitors.
Terms—One-quarter cash, residue may remain (if desired) on the land for 3 years.
Plan at the Rooms.

ASHFIELD.
PARRAMATTA ROAD.

BEAUTIFULLY-SITUATED VILLA SITE, 5 ACRES 3 ROODS 33 PERCHES, opposite ASHFIELD PARK, and adjoining ARLINGTON HOUSE and Grounds, the residence of C. LESTER, Esq.
It has 300 FEET frontage to the PARRAMATTA ROAD, and extends back to QUEEN-STREET.
☞ This fine block of land is portion of the well-known HAY HILL SITE. It commands a beautiful view, on one side embracing Hen and Chicken Bay, Parramatta River, bounded by the Pennant Hills.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 21st March, at 11 o'clock,
The above-described land at Ashfield.
Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

DARLINGHURST HEIGHTS.

FIRST-CLASS CITY RESIDENCE,
No. 143, DARLINGHURST ROAD,
opposite Roslyn-terrace.

Preliminary Notice.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 28th March, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land, having a frontage of 36 FEET TO THE DARLINGHURST ROAD, extending back to Earl-street, on which is that SUPERIOR COMMODIOUS FAMILY RESIDENCE, No. 143, DARLINGHURST ROAD, now occupied by Mrs. Montague.
With the house will be sold a PADDOCK at the rear, in Earl-street.

Further particulars in a future advertisement, in the meantime cards to view can be obtained on application.
Terms at sale.

GREAT CLEARING SALE OF STATIONS IN QUEENSLAND.

The following well-known properties, viz.:—
DISTRICT OF MARANOA.
LOT 1.—THE CANMAROO STATION,
comprising 9 large blocks of country on the Teelba Creek, about 140 miles beyond Dalby, together with extensive improvements, and
16,200 SHEEP, more or less,
and the right of brand to the gB herd of cattle belonging to the same Station.

LOT 2.—DISTRICT OF DARLING DOWNS.
THE JINGHI JINGHI STATION,
containing 5 blocks of country, about 35 miles from the RAILWAY STATION at DALBY, together with numerous improvements and 14,000 SHEEP, more or less.

LOT 3.—DISTRICT OF LEICHHARDT.
THE CLIFTON STATION,
situated about 65 miles from ROCKHAMPTON, containing a very large area of good grazing country, consolidated in one lease, together with the improvements, and
13,000 SHEEP, MORE OR LESS.
*** Stores, working plant, and all other belongings of each property, to be taken by the respective purchasers at valuation by arbitration.

Preliminary Notice.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on
TUESDAY, the 25th of March instant,
The above well-known sheep properties, full particulars of which will be published shortly.

☞ The intention of the vendors being to dispose absolutely of the above properties on the day named, an early and thorough inspection of them is particularly requested.
Terms, liberal.

VILLAGE OF RANDWICK.

VALUABLE BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, at the junction of Alison-street and the Frenchman's Road, opposite the Post-office, School, Parsonage, and Church, and adjoining Mr. Vinney's store and property.
These sites, which are the only business positions obtainable at Randwick, have each about 40 feet frontage to Frenchman's, St. Mary's, or Alison Roads, with a depth of about 140 feet.
TITLE—Grant from the Crown to the late Dr. Nathan.
TERMS—One-third cash deposit, residue in one and two years, at 6 per cent per annum.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 28th March, at 11 o'clock,
The above well known allotments, heights of Randwick, in the centre of the business portion of this important favourite suburb.
Plan at the Rooms.

Splendid Freehold and Squatting Properties in Gipps Land.
In the Estate of the late Patrick Coady Buckley, Esq.
For Absolute Sale,
FRIDAY, 14th March next.

THE UNDERSIGNED, instructed by Messrs. William Huon and Thomas Mitchell, administrators in the estate of the late Mr. Buckley, will offer for absolute sale by public auction, at Menzies' Hotel, Bourke-street West, at 2 o'clock, on FRIDAY, the 14th March next,
The following first-class freehold and squatting properties, with the stock thereon:—
Lot 1.—PROSPECT, East and West, containing about 2330 acres freehold and 63,000 acres of Crown lands, consisting mainly of very rich luxuriantly-grassed country, watered by Carr's, Merriman's, and Salt-water creeks.
Improvements.—Two good cottages, every requisite outbuilding, and 46 miles of substantial post-and-rail fencing.
The stock comprises about—
1100 breeding cows, 3 years and upwards
250 heifers, 2½ to 3 years
610 mixed sexes, 18 months to 2½ years
350 ditto, 12 months and over
440 ditto, 5 to 12 months
50 bulls.

2800 total.
Working bullocks, horses, furniture, plant, &c.
Lot 2.—WOODSIDE contains about 6725 acres freehold and 2000 acres of Crown lands, consisting chiefly of well-grassed flats, watered by the Bruthen Creek, and waterholes.
Improvements complete, including house, orchard, stockyards, outbuilding, and 25 miles strong fencing.
Stock to be sold with Woodside, about—
900 cows, from 3 years
60 bullocks, 2½ to 3 years
500 mixed sexes, 18 to 24 months
200 ditto, 12 to 18 months
350 ditto, 5 to 12 months
17 bulls

2027 total.
Lot 3. GILANTIPY.—This station contains an area of about 200 square miles, watered by the Snowy and Murrundale Rivers, and many creeks, consisting of fairly open forest country, timbered with gum and lightwood, on rich black volcanic soil, as thickly grassed as any country in Gipps Land. Red and white clover and rye grass have been introduced, and spread over a great part of the run. In no place does English grass thrive better. There are seven paddocks fenced, of about 4000 acres. Sixty-six acres are freehold, on which there are a dwelling-house, kitchen, and most of the improvements, which are very complete.
Cattle approximate—
700 cows, over 3 years
500 mixed sexes, about 3 years
635 ditto ditto, 1½ to 2½ ditto
430 ditto ditto, yearlings
250 ditto ditto, 6 to 12 months
100 calves, under 6 months

2615 total.
Lot 4.—BENAMBRA, contains an area of about 10 miles by 5 or 6, watered by a creek of that name, running through the centre of the run; open ridgy country.
Improvements.—Hut, paddocks, and excellent stockyard.
Cattle, about—
500 cows, over 3 years
100 heifers, 2 years
200 mixed, 6 to 12 months
And a number of calves.
The cows have mostly been dairied, are very quiet, and in good condition.
Horses and working plant.
The cattle have been bred most judiciously.
The late Mr. Buckley was an eminent judge of shorthorns, and for the past ten years has used largely Mr. Robert M'Dougall's Booth blood. The herds have only to be seen to be appreciated.
The properties are highly improved and in complete order, clover and rye-grass abundant; in short they will be found a highly profitable investment.
For particulars of title, &c., apply to
Messrs. Crisp, Lewis, and Wilks, solicitors, Melbourne; and
For further particulars and letters to inspect, apply to
JOHN GEO. DOUGHARTY (successor to Kaye and Butchart), Bourke-street West, Melbourne.

FRIDAY, March 21.

26,170 Sheep, and
BEREMEGAD STATION,
on the Wakool.

THE UNDERSIGNED, under instructions from E. L. Splatt, Esq., will sell by auction, on the 21st of March next, following the sale of Mr. John Peter's stations, at Menzies' Hotel, Bourke-street West, Melbourne,
BEREMEGAD,
in the Riverine districts, and about sixty miles from the Echuca railway terminus.
This station comprises an area of about 75,000 acres of first-class grazing country, having a frontage of nearly fifteen miles to the Wakool and Werebitt Creeks.
The improvements are first-class, the run being all newly fenced in and subdivided into four paddocks, post and wire fences. The homestead is a delightfully cool and substantially-built brick and pise residence of six rooms, kitchen, laundry, store, outhouses, &c., and large brick and cement tank, containing a never-failing supply of the purest water for domestic purposes. Also, superintendent's cottage, three rooms, men's huts, horse paddock with well and tank, good drafting yards, substantially-built woolshed of sawn-timber with galvanized roof, and shearer's huts.
The stock consists of about 13,400 ewes, 8000 wethers, and 5000 weaners and rams of the best kind, 60 cattle, and 15 horses.
This property is almost isolated, no traffic through it, very secure; in short, a safe, good, and permanent investment.
For further particulars and letters of inspection apply to Messrs. DALGETY, BLACKWOOD, and CO. and
JOHN GEO. DOUGHARTY (successor to Kaye and Butchart).

FRIDAY, March 21, 1873.

Mr. John Peter's Stations,
GOREE, YARRABEE, AND UROLEY,
on the Murrumbidgee and Yanko.

THE UNDERSIGNED, instructed by the proprietor, John Peter, Esq., will offer for sale by auction, at 2 o'clock, on FRIDAY, the 21st of March next, at Menzies' Hotel, Bourke-street West, Melbourne,
The following improved stations:—
GOREE, with 30,000 sheep
YARRABEE, with 50,000 ditto
UROLEY, with 20,000 ditto, and 1100 cattle, a mixed herd, well-bred.
The particulars of the sheep with each run are as follows:—

| | | Goree. | Yarrabee. | Uroley. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rams | .. .. | 189 | 313 | 130 |
| Wethers, 2 years | .. | 3,704 | 6,345 | 2,556 |
| Ditto, 3 years | .. | 2,005 | 3,342 | 1,383 |
| Ditto, 4 years | .. | 2,545 | 4,242 | 1,755 |
| Ditto, aged | .. | 1,000 | — | — |
| Maiden ewes | .. | 2,532 | 4,229 | 1,746 |
| Ewes, 2 years | .. | 1,576 | 2,631 | 1,087 |
| Ditto, 3 years | .. | 2,147 | 3,579 | 1,480 |
| Ditto, 4 years | .. | 1,363 | 2,272 | 940 |
| Ditto, 5 years | .. | 1,603 | 2,571 | 1,036 |
| Ditto, fat .. | .. | 3,894 | 7,906 | 2,686 |
| Weaners .. | .. | 7,542 | 12,570 | 5,201 |
| | | 30,000 | 50,000 | 20,000 |

The several stations have a frontage to the Yanko Creek and Murrumbidgee River, abundantly watered, and the country of the most fattening nature. The fencing upon the stations is about the best in the district, and every improvement good of its kind.
The fame of these grand properties is almost universal. Capitalists and investors are invited to inspect.
Plans of the runs and every particular will be furnished by Messrs. DALGETY, BLACKWOOD, and CO., Little Collins-street; or the auctioneer,
JOHN GEORGE DOUGHARTY
(Successor to Kaye and Butchart).

FIRST-CLASS SHEEP STATION,
near Swan Hill.
FRIDAY, March 14, 1873.

JOHN GEO. DOUGHARTY has been instructed to sell by auction (after the sale of the late Mr. Buckley's properties), at Menzies' Hotel,
MURRABIT,
with 24,000 sheep and 200 cattle of high breeding, together with working material.
The run is good saltbush country. A very large sum has been expended in fencing and other improvements, and the sheep of the best blood, chiefly from C. B. Fisher's and the Mount Hope merinoes; consequently, the annual receipts from wool and fat stock are large, and the expense of management trifling. There is a long frontage to the Murray, and abundance of water in all seasons.
The homestead is replete with every comfort, and the property deserves prominent notice from intending investors, and can be inspected within twenty-four hours from Melbourne.
For fuller particulars, &c., apply JOHN GEO. DOUGHARTY (successor to Kaye and Butchart).

UNSTOCKED RUN IN GIPPS LAND.

FRIDAY, March 14, 1873.

THE UNDERSIGNED will sell, after the late Mr. Buckley's properties,
SNOWY RIVER RUN,
MOUNTAIN CREEK RUN,
MOUNTAIN CREEK SOUTH RUN,
containing about 100,000 acres of sound and well grassed country, having 25 miles of river frontage, adjoining Gilantipy (late P. C. Buckley's, Esq.), and Orbost (Hon. W. J. T. Clarke's).
JOHN GEO. DOUGHARTY (successor to Kaye and Butchart).

National Library of Australia
http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1452740

## FUNERALS

THE FRIENDS of Mr. EDWARD SMITH are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late FATHER-IN-LAW, Mr. William Moss, pawnbroker; to move from his late residence, Parramatta-street, THIS DAY, at 9 a.m.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. R. C. SPRIN[...]ETT are invited to attend the Funeral of his late departed DAUGHTER, Fanny; to move from his residence, No. 28, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo, on FRIDAY MORNING, at half-past 8 o'clock, for the Necropolis. J. and G. SHYING and CO., 719, George-st.; 120, South Hd. Rd.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. WILLIAM MOSS, Pawnbroker, are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Parramatta-street, THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at a quarter to 9 o'clock, for the Necropolis. J. and G. SHYING and CO., 719, George-street South; 60, Riley-street, late Hill's.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mrs. BRIDGET O'NEILL are invited to attend her Funeral; to move from her late residence, Camperdo[...] Road, Camperdown, THIS (Thursday) AFT[...]RNOON, at 3 o'clock, for the Catholic Cemetery, Petersham. J. and G. SHYING and CO., 719, George-street South.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. WILLIAM HARDEN, Mariner, are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his residence, Balmain, to Balmain Cemetery, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at quarter to 3 o'clock. C. KINSELA and SONS, George-street, opposite Christ Church; and South Head Road, near Crown-street.

## NEW BOOKS.

NEW BOOKS ex Mail Steamer.—
The Congregational Year Book, 1873: Proceedings, Statistics, &c., and plates of new churches, 3s, post 4s
Notes on Thought, by the late Charles Buxton, M.P., with Biographical Sketch by Rev. J. Ll. Davies, 14s, post 15s
Blackstone Economized, being a Compendium of the Laws of England to the present time, by D. M. Aird, 10s, post 11s
Lectures on the Philosophy of Law, &c., by J. H. Stirling, 8s, post 8s 6d
Idealism, an Essay, Metaphysical and Critical, by W. Graham, M.A., 8s, post 8s 9d
Wilson's Elements of Zoology for Schools, &c., 150 illustrations, 7s, post 8s
Deafness successfully treated by Electricity, by H. Campbell, M.D., 4s, post 4s 6d
Meldon on Diseases of the Skin and its Appendages, 14s, post 15s
Meldon on Gout, Rheumatism, and R. Gout, 14s, post 14s 9d
Proctor's The Orbs around Us, Essays on the Moon and Planets, Meteors and Comets, Sun, &c., 10s, post 11s 6d
Records of the Rocks, or Notes on the Geology, Natural History, and Antiquities of N. and S. Wales, Devon, and Cornwall, by Rev. W. S. Symonds, numerous illustrations, 16s, post 17s 6d
Glimpses of Life in Victoria, by a resident, plates, 16s, post 17s 6d
Memoirs of Baron Stockmar, by his Son, edited by F. Max Müller, 2 vols., post 31s
Zoological Mythology, or the Legends of Animals, by Angelo De Gubernalis, 2 vols., £1 17s 6d, post £2 1s
Boyle's To the Cape for Diamonds, a Story of Digging Experiences in South Africa, &c., map, 18s 6d, post 20s
Professor Nicholson's Manual of Palæontology, for the use of Students, numerous illustrations, 20s, post 21s 6d
Stanley's How I found Livingstone: Travels and Adventures in Central Africa, maps and plates, 25s, post 27s 6d
Good-Bye, Sweetheart, a Tale, by the author of "Cometh up as a Flower," 7s 6d, post 8s 6d
Barlow's Tables of Squares, Cubes, Square Roots, Cube Roots, Reciprocals of all Integer Numbers up to 10,000, 8s 6d, post 9s
Illustrated London News, 4 numbers and a large coloured plate, 4s 6d, post 4s 10d
Punch, 4 numbers, 2s, post 2s 4d
Home News, 1s 3d.
W. R. PIDDINGTON, Importer, George-street.

## AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.
YORK-STREET.
The cry is still—The Talent is there!!!!!
What has been the success of the Establishment nightly?
Engaging Star Performer in the whole of the colonies.
If you have not been to this place of amusement, come, judge for yourselves, and you will come 100 times.
The FIVE STAR ACROBATS.
LOYAL—the Miraculous
RICARDO—the Daring
WILLIE—the Fearless
LOUIS—the Boneless
CHARLIE—the Intrepid.
EVERY EVENING on the Horizontal Bar and the Trapeze, 22 feet long.
YAMA MOTO and KAMI SAMA,
received every night with deafening applause.
JAPANESE. JAPANESE.
LOYAL, TO-NIGHT—Fascinating.
CROWDED NIGHTLY.
COWAN, TO-NIGHT, The Cricket Match.
CROWDED. NIGHTLY.
ALEX. O'BRIEN, TO-NIGHT.
CROWDED to the ceiling.
BILLY WEST, TO-NIGHT.
CROWDED. NIGHTLY.
GERTRUDE MAY, TO-NIGHT.
CROWDED. NIGHTLY.
RICARDO and LOUIS, TO-NIGHT.
CROWDED. NIGHTLY.
LOUIS and RICARDO, TO-NIGHT.
CROWDED. NIGHTLY.
MISS LE PAGE, TO-NIGHT.
CROWDED EVERYWHERE.
ALF. MASSEY, TO-NIGHT,
CROWDED AT STARLIGHT.
FRANK BROWN—"All among the Clover."
CROWDED. NIGHTLY.
CHARLIE VERLETTI—little and good.
CROWDED. NIGHTLY.
WILLIE—The Cosmopolitan.
CROWDED. NIGHTLY.
Dogs, Monkeys, TO-NIGHT,
CROWDED. NIGHTLY.
Dogs TO-NIGHT, as Cricketers.
CROWDED. NIGHTLY.
Dogs, TO-NIGHT, as young Aboriginals.
Monkeys, TO-NIGHT, as Tailors.
Crowded. Nightly.
Miss ANNIE MILNER
Immensely successful in her Great New Songs.
I am your own Dear Darling, am I not?
That's where the men make the mistake.
Don't use Slang.
My Love is a True-blue Volunteer.
New song to-night—"Lend a Helping Hand."
All written expressly for her by Mr. E. LEWIS.
More songs in hand.
MAT RILEY
in Hibernia's Gems and Ethiopian Farces.
CROWDED. NIGHTLY.
Look out for
L O Y A L
next SATURDAY EVENING.
He will drive his Bicycle from circle to stage, WITH WILLIE ON THE TRAPEZE, attached beneath.

THE MUMMY! THE MUMMY.
Mrs. GOURLAY'S Exhibition Rooms, Pitt-street.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS.
EXTREMES.
Conclude Grand BALLET.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY CELEBRATION, 17th March.
TENDERS will be received at Mrs. M'Grath's Hotel, George-street, up to 4 p.m. THIS DAY, 13th instant, from parties willing to rent the right to vend refreshments in the northern end of the Exhibition Building on St. Patrick's Day; and one booth in the grounds. The successful tenderer for the latter to provide his own marquee and fittings.
Also, for the right to tea and coffee stalls in the southern end of the building, and cake and fruit stalls during the celebration.
Full information can be obtained from the secretaries between 11 a.m. and 1 o'clock p.m. each day at the Committee Rooms, M'Grath's Hotel.
R. A. TAYLOR, } Hon.
J. J. BLAKE, } Secretaries.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY CELEBRATION.
EXHIBITION BUILDING.
MONDAY, 17th March, 1873.
See PROGRAMME OF SPORTS, in Tuesday's HERALD, and Wednesday's EVENING NEWS.
The Full PROGRAMME of MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT in Saturday's papers.
VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY BRIGADE BAND, and a variety of instrumental performers engaged.
Admission: From 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Adults, 1s; Children, 6d.
EVENING CONCERT and QUADRILLE PARTY, 2s; Children, 1s.
THE PROCEEDS AFTER DEDUCTING ACTUAL EXPENSES, TO BE DIVIDED AMONGST THE VARIOUS CHARITIES OF THE CITY.
Entrances will be received up to 8 p.m. THIS DAY, 13th instant, at M'Grath's Hotel, George-street, when colours or distinguishing marks must be notified to the secretaries.
R. A. TAYLOR, } Hon.
J. J. BLAKE, } Secs.

PITT-STREET CONGREGATIONAL SABBATH-SCHOOL PICNIC.—THIS DAY, March 13. Steamers will leave the Circular Quay at 9.30 and 11 a.m.; Woolloomooloo Bay, 11.30 a.m and 2 p.m. Tickets, 2s 6d. each.
J. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

DANCING.—Mr. J. HALL'S Classes for Pupils and Visitors, This Evening. Oddfellows Hall, Sussex-st.

SCHOOL OF ARTS, SYDNEY. Preliminary N[otice].
THIODON'S WONDERS.
Under the Patrona[ge] of her Majesty the Queen and Royal Family.
Upw[ards] of Five Years at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham.
Will open SATURDAY, March 15, and continue every evening for a short season, with splendid and unrivalled attractions.
ASPINALL THIODON, Sole Proprietor and Manager.

SCANDINAVIAN HALL, Castlereagh-street.—
Lessee and Manager ....... W. T. Johnson.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
GEORGE TURNER, the great Sensational and Falsetto Vocalist, in new songs—"It makes me so awfully wild," "All among the Clover."
Madlle. ZULU, Signor ALBERTINE, and Mons. HANDLON, in their daring Acts on the Trapeze, [...] Great Niagara Leap, the Pediment [...] Leap, and the great and daring Double Somersault, from the Stage to Gallery.
Miss CLARA YOUNG, the charming Soprano, in her pleasing Serio-Comique Songs every evening.
Mr. CREAGH, Motto and Buffo Vocalist, must be heard to be appreciated. "Take it, Bob."
Mr. DANIELS, Ethiopian Delineator. Come and see him in Songs and Dances, Negro Comicalities.
T. COLLINS, the Infant Champion Clog and Pedestal Dancer. The Little Wonder.
FRIDAY NIGHT, Complimentary Benefit to Mdlle. ZULU. First appearance in Sydney of Signor LEVANT and Signora LEVANT.
THIS NIGHT, for the first time, the Daring Quartette Act on the trapeze by two ladies and two gentlemen, never before accomplished in the world.
SATURDAY NIGHT, first appearance in Sydney of the old Victorian favourite Mr. J. Pendleton, and his wonderfully talented son Master Pendleton.

SYDNEY ROWING CLUB.—ENTRIES for the following Races to be rowed on the 22nd March, will be received by the Hon. Secretary, at the Club-house till 5 p.m., THIS DAY, the 13th instant:—Junior Sculls; Senior Sculls; Scratch Fours.
P. J. CLARK, Hon. Sec.

WARWICK CRICKET CLUB.—First Eleven v. UNIVERSITY, at Domain, on SATURDAY next. Third Eleven v. third ALBERTS, on, 22nd and 29th instants.

NEXT SATURDAY, ALBERT GROUND.
EAST SYDNEY v. ALBERTS,
for the
CHALLENGE CUP.
ADMISSION, SIXPENCE.
Applications for the Pavilion Bar will be received up to NOON of THIS DAY, by Messrs. Vaughan and Co., King-street.

## GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

DEW OF THE ALPS,
manufactured by
BRESLIN, BISCHOFF, and CO.,
Geneva, Switzerland.
We beg to call public attention to the above named Liquor, which received the first premium at the Paris Exposition in 1867.
Sole Agents,
M. MOSS and CO., Sydney.

10,000 CASES Comet Kerosene, very cheap. Goodlet and Smith, 483, George-st.

KEROSENE, Comet brand, the best and cheapest in the market. Goodlet and Smith, 483, George-street.

ENGLISH Draught ALE in hogsheads, and PORTER in half-hogsheads, now landing, ex Black Adder and Duke of Abercorn. TUCKER and CO., 379, George-street.

NOBEL'S GIANT BLASTING POWDER or DYNAMITE, patented in New South Wales 30th May, 1872.—100 CASES, part of a direct shipment to Maxwell Reynolds, of Melbourne, made by Alfred Nobel, of Hamburg, the inventor and patentee.
For SALE by
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.,
Agents for A. R. Green, Attorney for Alfred Nobel.

RATS, RATS.—Try our improved RAT TRAPS that will catch them. EASTWAY'S, 425, George-st.

MICE.—Try our improved Mouse Traps; requires no settting or baiting. Eastway's, 425, George-street.

FLOWER STANDS.—Wire Flower Stands in stock and made to order. Eastway, Bros., 425, George-st.

FOR SALE, 3-horse power Portable ENGINE, now in Sydney. Apply at 171, Pitt-street. HARDIE and GORMAN.

THIRTY or Forty WATER CASKS for SALE. R. TOWNS and CO.

FIRE-PROOF STARCH.—This patented invention affords perfect security from personal or other injury from fire. Ladies' dresses, bed-curtains, window-blinds, &c., &c., dressed with it, are rendered uninflammable. The substance is pure white, and does not affect the colour of any article to which it is applied; it contains no unpleasant or prejudicial ingredient, and is used as ordinary fine starch.
Sold in bulk, or in packets to retail at sixpence.
Wholesale Agents for the colonies,
COWAN and COMPANY, 12, Barrack-st., Sydney.

THE BEST INVESTMENT OF THE DAY FOR A SMALL OUTLAY,
and where there is no previous knowledge of the business required, is a LEMONADE, GINGER BEER, AND SODA WATER MACHINE, as the public taste is so much on the increase for Aerated drinks.
The book of 44 pages of illustrations and information, forwarded free, or can be had at the HERALD Office.
S. BARNETT, Engineer, 23, FORSTON-STREET, HOXTON, LONDON, ENGLAND.

FLOWER AND SON'S BULK ALE.—We have just received advices of several large parcels of Messrs. FLOWER and SON'S No. 3, NEW BREW Bulk Ale, having been shipped to us, and are informed that continuous shipments will be made during the coming season, in order that the trade may be kept better supplied with this much esteemed ale than they have hitherto been. The trade can only obtain this brand from the Sole Agents.
Orders received now will be executed in rotation as delivered from the ship.
J. R. CATTELL and CO., Sole Agents.

MELVIN'S EDINBORO' ALE, No. 3.—The undersigned Sole Agents beg to inform the trade that they have regular supplies of the new brew of Melvin's Bulk Ale coming forward, and will be prepared to treat liberally with the buyers of this much esteemed brand.
Orders booked now will be executed as speedily as the ale comes to hand.
J. R. CATTELL and CO., Sole Agents.
O'Connell-street.

ON SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED.—
BRANDY—Martell's and Hennessy's dark and pale
WOOLPACKS, 3-BUSHEL BAGS
COARSE LIVERPOOL SALT
CAUSTIC SODA PALE AMBER RESIN
SARDINES—Halves and quarters
MAURITIUS SUGARS—Medium to finest whites.
T. and J. SKINNER.

BREECH-LOADING GUNS and REVOLVERS, with all the latest improvements. Moderate prices. Adams's new Breech-loading Revolver, as used by H. M. War Department. C. COWLES, Gunmaker, 205, Pitt-st.

FOR SALE.—Quicksilver, Pepper, Pimento, Chinese Oil. F. G. LENDER and CO., 3, Jamison-street.

TO PRINTERS, &c.—For SALE privately, a quantity of first-class second-hand News TYPE, Cases, Galleys, Chases, and numerous other articles. Apply to Albion, HERALD Office.

PATENT self-rolling Shop BLINDS & APPARATUS complete. H. Moon, Bank Auction Rooms, 336, Geo.-st.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ELVY AND CO.'S
Music Warehouse, and
Pianoforte Gallery,
321, George-street.
NEW PIANOS JUST OPENED.
BEAUTIFUL COLLARD PIANOFORTES,
just unpacked.
Trichords, at low prices.
ERARD'S and BROADWOOD'S
Superb PIANOFORTES,
in Elegant Woods, at low prices.
To the admirers of the rich mellow English quality of tone these instruments are a great attraction.
At ELVY and CO.'S,
BORD'S CELEBRATED FRENCH PIANOS,
of various designs, in elegant woods,
at low prices.
BRILLIANT-TONED and ELEGANT PIANETTE, of Reliable Construction, £32.
A POPULAR INSTALMENT SYSTEM,
at ELVY and CO.'S.
Mason and Hamlin's American ORGANS,
Second-hand
An American ORGAN, of fine tone; has been little used.
Also,
TWO ALEXANDRE HARMONIUMS.
ELVY and CO.

## BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MUSIC.

FASHIONS, The Milliner and Dressmaker, Illustrated News, Graphic and usual periodicals, at MOFFIT'S.

SKETCHES OF LIFE IN THE BUSH, by Mrs. FOOTT. All booksellers. Price, 2s 6d.

CHEAPEST HOUSE in Sydney for Mouldings, &c. All kinds of pictures on hand. 65, Market-street.

TRACING PENS and HOLDERS, on cards of 1 doz., for 6d, at 570, George-street, opposite the Cathedral.

NEW BOOKS
By
JAMES GEORGE BEANEY, F.R.C.S.,
Formerly Surgeon to Melbourne Hospital,
just published,
CHILDREN,
THEIR MANAGEMENT in HEALTH and DISEASE.
1 vol., 8vo., 240 pages, 2s 6d, cloth 3s 6d,
Post 6d extra.
CONSTITUTIONAL SYPHILIS.
Being a
PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION of the DISEASE in its SECONDARY and TERTIARY FORMS.
1 vol., 8vo., cloth, 470 pages, 20 coloured plates, 15s., by post 16s 6d.
The
GENERATIVE SYSTEM:
and its
FUNCTIONS in HEALTH and DISEASE.
1 vol., 8vo., cloth, 326 pages, price 10s 6d,
by post, 12s.
F. F. BAILLIERE, Publisher, Collins-street East, Melbourne.

OXFORD MOURNING NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES.—The border is plain black, placed at a little distance from the extreme edge of the paper, and crosses at the corners, presenting an elegant and pleasing effect.

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ACCOUNT BOOKS, WRITING PAPERS, ENVELOPES,
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NEW Card and Stereoscopic PICTURES of Sydney, city and harbour, unsurpassed. 23, Hunter-street.

MADDOCK'S Select Circulating Library.—The NEW BOOKS will be ready at noon THIS DAY.

## METROPOLITAN INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF N. S. WALES.
SPECIAL NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.
ENTRIES for the Metropolitan Intercolonial Exhibition to be held in Sydney on the 22nd of April next, CLOSE as under:—
For LIVE STOCK, on THURSDAY, 20th March.
All other EXHIBITS, on MONDAY, 31st ditto.
JULES JOUBERT, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
METROPOLITAN INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION,
to be held in the Exhibition Building, and
PRINCE ALFRED PARK, SYDNEY,
COMMENCING ON TUESDAY, THE 22ND APRIL,
AND CLOSING ABOUT THE 3RD OF MAY, 1873.
SCHEDULE OF PRIZES.
1ST—AGRICULTURAL.

| | |
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| I. HORSES | IX. SUGAR |
| II. CATTLE | X. FARM PRODUCE |
| III. SHEEP | XI. HORTICULTURAL PRODUCE |
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| V. POULTRY | XII. MANURES |
| VI. DOGS | XIII. IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY |
| VII. WOOL | |
| VIII. WINE | SILK, &c. |

Covered sheds, stalls, hencoops, &c., &c., will be provided.
2ND—NON-AGRICULTURAL.
I. FINE ARTS
II. APPARATUS AND APPLICATION OF LIBERAL ARTS
III. FURNITURE AND OTHER OBJECTS FOR THE USE OF DWELLINGS
IV. CLOTHING, INCLUDING FABRICS AND OTHER OBJECTS WORN ON THE PERSON
V. PRODUCTS, RAW AND MANUFACTURED OF MINING INDUSTRY, FORESTRY, &c., &c.
VI. APPARATUS AND PROCESSES USED IN THE COMMON ARTS
VII. FOOD, FRESH, PRESERVED, AND IN VARIOUS STATES OF PRESERVATION
VIII. TECHNICAL PRIZES.
Schedules of Prizes and forms of certificates of entry may be obtained on application to the Secretary, at the office of the Society, No. 227, George-street, Sydney; and from the secretaries of the principal local societies.

TENDERS FOR REFRESHMENTS.
Owing to the Standing Committee having deemed it expedient to alter the tariff of refreshments, FRESH TENDERS will be received up to TUESDAY, 18th instant, at noon.
For further particulars apply to
JULES JOUBERT, Secretary.

## BUILDING MATERIALS, ETC.

FOR SALE, OREGON SPARS, up to 96 feet in length, all sizes.
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The GOSPEL OAK is the oldest manufacture of GALVANIZED IRON in England. The original Galvanized Tinned Iron was first made at these works in the year 1842. This iron obtained the prize medal for "EXCELLENT QUALITY" at the Great Exhibition of 1862, it being the ONLY PRIZE MEDAL awarded in the trade.
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J. J. CORDES and CO.,
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desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross," as their Trade Mark, and that all nails now made and sent out by them except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.
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the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
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MARBLE Chimneypieces and Register Stoves, new designs, at reduced prices. W. Cary, Railway bridge.

CEMENT, slates, sheet-lead, lead pipe, zinc, wire nails, galvanized tubing and fittings. W. CARY.

SLATES, cement, plaster, Keene's, &c. W. HUNTINGTON, St. Martin's-lane, next City Bank.

## HORSES AND VEHICLES.

GIBSON'S Horse and Carriage Depot, 64, Hunter-st. Horses and Vehicles bought, sold, exchanged, or hire.

HANDSOME Park Pony Phaeton, and Harness, carries 4, with pole, bar, &c.; price £40. Gibson.

WANTED to purchase, a pair fast Buggy PONIES. Gibson's Repository, 64, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a small pair Buggy PONIES, also heavy Cart Stallion. Gibson, 64, Hunter-street.

CAPITAL BUGGY, quiet HORSE and Harness, £30 the lot. GIBSON, 64, Hunter-street.

PACK SADDLES and BRIDLES, only 40s each. GIBSON, 64, Hunter-street.

A MILK CART and HARNESS for SALE. Apply Festerville Hotel, Macquarie-street.

FOR SALE, a quiet saddle and harness PONY, cheap. Cow-yard, opp. Exhibition Hotel, Devonshire-street.

FOR SALE, a very handsome Hooded SOCIABLE, Buggy HORSE, and HARNESS. 434, George-st.

FIRST-RATE Buggy HORSE for SALE. Mr. LEE, Ivy Lodge, Pitt-street, Redfern; or 2, Bridge-street.

ROAN, 16 hands, quiet Phaeton and Buggy HORSE, £18; bay Stylish Buggy Horse, £15. KNIGHT.

COVERED Waggonet, with brake, £30; Express Waggon, £30; new spring cart, £14; saddles, £2. Knight.

DOUBLE-SEAT BUGGY, nearly new, £30; Bo[...] Sociable, £32. Knight, 257, Castlereagh-st[reet].

NEW Tray Buggy HORSE and Harness, £3[...] Express Waggonet, £32; side-saddles [...] American [...]eap. Knight.

WANTED, to purchase grey MA[RE] [...], broken to light harness. Knight, 257, C[astl]ereagh-street.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

COURVOISIER'S [...] COGNAC.—Agents for New South Wales,
GILFILLAN and CO.

MATRIMONY.—A young gentleman, successful in [...]tin speculations—handsome and accomplished (25), desirous of communicating with a young lady with reference to the above. Strictest secrecy. Address "Alpha," Post-office, Tingha.

SPECTACLES, fine steel frames, with crystal lenses, 3s 6d, 4s 6d, 5s 6d pair. Ellis, 230, Pitt-st., op. Farmer's.

ENGLISH and Anglo-German Concertinas, Violins, Guitars, Banjoes, Piano-Melodians, &c. Ellis, Pitt-st.

PORTMANTEAUS, Travelling Bags, Toys, Dolls, Workboxes, Writing Desks, at Lemaire's Bazaar.

PERFUMERY, combs, brushes, sponges, tricopherous, at Lemaire's Bazaar, George-st., opposite Markets.

WANTED, empty Porter CASES, sound, and with lids complete. Dolby's, Haymarket.

WANTED known, SAWS set and sharpened, keys made and fitted to locks. R. Milham, 10, Park-st.

WANTED, second-hand Wheat and Flour BAGS; highest price given. Apply Bone Mills, Pyrmont.

WANTED, a first-class BILLIARD TABLE, for Cash. Address Cue, HERALD Office.

WANTED, to purchase a 5 or 6 horse power ENGINE and Boiler. P. R. Larkin, 774, George-st.

WANTED, good PADDOCK, for 5 horses for a week, near town. State terms. W. Hays, 119, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, to purchase, for cash, small and medium sized HOUSES, in Woolloomooloo, from £200 to £600 each; also, 1 or 2 Terraces, about £2000 each, cash. H. E. Shorter, Conveyancer, Elizabeth-st. N.

## PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

APPRENTICES and IMPROVERS required for the Underclothing Department. Farmer and Co.

APPRENTICES wanted to the Millinery, also Dress and Mantle Making. Mrs. Way, 263, Pitt-street.

AN ASSISTANT MASTER required. Address F. H. Hole, headmaster, Classical and Commercial School, Windsor.

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT for good underclothing workers. Mrs. Way, 263, 265, and 267, Pitt-street.

COPPER MINERS.—Wanted, experienced Copper MINERS for the Peak Downs Copper mine. Apply at the Company's Office, 52, Bridge-street, Sydney.

CLERKSHIP, or Otherwise.—The advertiser is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT in any capacity where trust and confidence are required. First-class testimonials. Address Efficient, HERALD Office.

DRESSMAKING.—IMPROVERS and Apprentices wanted. Miss Lowe, 158, Forbes-street, Wlmloo.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, Improvers and Apprentices. Mrs. Conrad (late Taylor), 37A, Erskine-st.

DRAPERY.—Wanted, Two Junior ASSISTANTS. Harper and Company, 417, George-street.

DRAPERY.—We shall have a vacancy in our new premises for a Youth as Apprentice. Harper and Co.

FIRST-CLASS HANDS required for the Underclothing Department. Farmer and Co.

GOOD DRESSMAKERS required. Mrs. Durrant, Farmer and Company's.

GOOD MACHINISTS wanted, W. and W., or Singer; also Apprentices. 11, French's-bdgs., nr. Ice Works.

IMPROVERS for the Dressmaking Department required. Mrs. Durrant, Farmer and Company's.

MACHINIST, own machine, crimeans. Miss Levey, near mill, Hart-street, Chippendale.

MILLINERY.—Vacancies for APPRENTICES. Miss Thynne, 100, King-street.

TO TINSMITHS.—Wanted, Canister MAKERS; also Packing Case Makers. 20, Wynyard-lane.

TAILORESSES wanted, Trousers and Vest Hands. D. Neill, 289, Castlereagh-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good Coat and Vest HANDS. Burgis and Whitley, 257, Pitt-street.

TO JOINERS.—Good Bench HANDS wanted. Armitage and Harris, Paddington.

TAILORESSES wanted; Machinists, with or without machines; also Learners. 217, Lower George-street.

TO MILLERS.—Required a thoroughly competent MAN, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply by letter, Box 318, General Post Office.

WANTED, 2 JOINERS and 1 CARPENTER. T. Baker, St. Leonards, North Shore.

WANTED, an efficient MILLER, Steam Flour Mills. T. B. Watson, Lloyd's Chambers.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent MILLINER and Saleswoman, country store. A. M'Arthur & Co.

WANTED, MACHINIST, for W. and W. machine. Crimean shirts. 155, Gipps-st., op. Reservoir.

WANTED, an APPRENTICE and Assistant, for dressmaking. Mrs. O'Marah, 67, Stanley-st., Wloo.

WANTED, MEN for making men's, women's, and youths' boots. French, South Head Road.

WANTED, two BOOTMAKERS. No. 89, Cumberland-street, near the Bridge.

WANTED, a good BLACKSMITH. G. Duesbury, 581, George-street.

WANTED, Tackers and Finishers for trousers; none but competent hands need apply to 47, Riley-street.

WANTED, a SMITH'S HELPER; also Apprentice to the Blacksmithing. J. Harvey, 69, L'pool-st.

WANTED, a good smart STITCHER, or Jobbing Hand. Sharp, saddler, Botany Road.

WANTED, a good HORSESHOER. Ralph Mason, Newtown.

WANTED, good DRESSMAKERS and IMPROVERS. 644, George-st., Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, 3 first-class SADDLE MAKERS. E. Williams and Co., York-street.

WANTED, 4 good SHIPWRIGHTS, for George's River (constant employ). J. Emerson, King-st.

WANTED, Machinists, with or without machines; Tackers, and Finishers. 171, Gloucester-street.

WANTED, a BOY, to learn the clicking. J. Carmody, boot upper closer, Terminus-street.

WANTED, a SHINGLER and Plasterer. Apply James Halstead, Milson's Point, North Shore.

WANTED, a respectable BUILDER, to erect a brick-built House, Western District. 221, Pitt-st.

WANTED, on Monday next, a competent DRESSMAKER, by the day—one accustomed to W. and G. machine. 139, Phillip-street.

WANTED, GROCER; liberal salary to a thoroughly competent hand. Also, a Youth, about 16 years, for CASHIER. Apply by letter, in own handwriting, to B., Post-office, Bathurst.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

A COMPETENT Male Cook open for a SITUATION till Saturday; state wages. Address R. H. S., Governor Denison Hotel, Erskine-street.

A RESPECTABLE person wants a SITUATION, to attend on an invalid lady or gentleman. Open for a week. Good reference. Apply 168, Clarence-street.

A RESPECTABLE young Woman requires a SITUATION as Nurse in a gentleman's family. Town preferred. Has excellent references. Apply A. B., Post Office, Sydney.

DISENGAGED, Waiter, useful, or Butler, a sober man; references. Williams, Dowling-street, Pad.

RESPECTABLE Widow wants SITUATION, as working housekeeper; good references. 6, Park-st.

SITUATION wanted—Cook, small family; or General Servant if another is kept. 32, Crown-lane.

SITUATION wanted, by a thorough (Protestant) COOK; also, House and Parlour Maids, General Servants, excellent refs.; country prefd. Wanted, Cooks, Housemaids, Gen. Servants, Nurses. Bradford, 124, King-st.

TO WIDOWERS AND GUARDIANS.—A respectable married woman in the country, who has no young children, wishes to take entire charge of two or three young CHILDREN; references. Crampton, Parramatta P.-office.

WANTED, by a young woman, SITUATION, as housemaid. 48, Eddy's-terrace, Bathurst-street.

WAITING Engagement, respectable steady Barmaid, good reference. M[...]ahon, 75, William-street.

WANTED, by [...] good Groom (single), a SITUATION in a [...]ry Stable; country preferred. Address T. W. B., P[ost] Office.

WANTED, to go out, as WETNURSE, a healthy young Woman, with milk under four months' old. Apply Dr. Boyd, 2, Lyons-terrace, before 10 or at 2 o'[clock].

WANTED, a SITUATION, as housemaid in a gentleman's family. Open for a week. References unexceptionable. E. N., Town-hall, Newtown.

£25 CASH BONUS.—The advertiser will give the above to any party obtaining him an APPOINTMENT, of a fair salary, in the office of an insurance or public company, or any other appointment of a light nature. Apply, in strictest confidence, to Bonus, HERALD Office.

## SERVANTS WANTED.

A GENERAL SERVANT wanted. Apply to Mrs. Alford, Queen and Paddington streets, Paddington.

A THOROUGH Man COOK, for hotel, for Engagement; also Female Cook. 6, Bridge-street.

FEMALE DOMESTICS of good character may readily obtain situations, at Mrs. Glue's Registry, 176, Pitt-st.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted. Manono Cottage, Cleveland-street, Redfern.

HOUSEKEEPER (Protestant) for working man, with two children; cannot give high wages, but offers a quiet home. By letter only to E. Y., at R. Iredale's, South Head Road. Terms.

LAUNDRESS wanted, for a large family in the country. Apply to Mrs. James J. Riley, at the Royal Hotel, on Friday next, between the hours of 11 and 12 a.m.

WANTED, a useful LAD. Edwards, ironmonger, 89, William-street.

WANTED, a strong LAD, to strike and to be useful. J. Ellis, engineer, Greek-st., off Bay-st., Glebe.

WANTED, a strong LAD, or young Man, used to butchering. H. Whatmore, 22, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a young, active Boy, as ERRAND BOY. Apply 69, Market-street.

WANTED, a respectable BOY, about 14, to answer bell and be useful. Apply 20, College-street.

WANTED, a strong Lad, as STRIKER. Triggs and Marr, 197, Clarence-street.

WANTED, BOYS to SELL PUNCH.

WANTED, a smart LAD, used to horses. Apply N. W. Raven, auctioneer, Geo.-st., Haymarket.

WANTED, a good strong LAD. Richard S. Sheldon, plumber, 24, Jamison-street.

WANTED, a respectable BOY, for a chemist's shop. Pierce, William-street.

WANTED, an ERRAND BOY, for an office; must ride. H. Vaughan, 149, King-street East.

WANTED, a strong LAD, accustomed to the butchering business. J. Giffin, King-street.

WANTED, a YOUTH, that writes a good hand and is quick at accounts. Joseph Sly, 5, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a BOY. M. W. Holt, Coveny's-buildings, Market-street.

WANTED, a BOY, to milk and be generally useful. Apply to E. N. Emmett, 362, George-street.

WANTED, a BOY. Apply 235, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a YOUTH, capable of looking after horse and buggy; character required. 360, George-st.

WANTED, a MAN accustomed to butchering. Apply J. Watson, corner Market and Kent streets.

WANTED, active young MAN, to Saw in pit. Cedar Yard, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a good RUNNER for Drury's Boarding House, 159, Clarence-street, opp. Barrack-street.

WANTED, man, as BOOTS. Tattersall's.

WANTED, a young MAN, to make small goods. W. Walpole, butcher, Botany Road.

WANTED, a single young MAN, that can drive, milk, &c. Kiss's Bazaar, Pitt-street.

WANTED, an active MAN for the scullery. Cohen's Hotel, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, Gardener, Cooks, Laundresses, House and Parlourmaids, Nursemaids, &c. Glue's, 176, Pitt-st.

WANTED, GARDENERS, with good testimonials. Mr. Haigh, labour agent, 221, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, accustomed to housework; no washing. 105, Botany-street, near Moore Park.

WANTED, strong GIRL. 190, Palmer-street, near Stanley-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, to be generally useful. 503, Riley-street South.

WANTED, strong GIRL, for housework, and assist with washing. Moore Park Hotel, Bourke-st., S. H.

WANTED, a GIRL, to nurse a baby and to be useful. Mrs. W. Bull, opposite Christ Church.

WANTED, a clean little GIRL, about 12 or 13, accustomed to house work. 468, Elizabeth-street S.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, to mind a baby. Mrs. M'Glew, 9, Wyndham-street, Waterloo.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, about 18, in a small family. 91, South Head Road.

WANTED, good NURSEMAID of experience. Mrs. J. Myers, 203, George-street North.

WANTED, a respectable young Girl, as NURSEMAID. Apply Horner's Hotel, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a tidy girl, as NURSE. Apply Holly House, Lower Fort-street.

WANTED, a tidy NURSE GIRL. Mrs. Henderson, 237, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

WANTED, a respectable NURSEGIRL. Eugenie Cottage, Cambridge-street, Enmore.

WANTED, General SERVANT. Golden Fleece Hotel, Castlereagh and Campbell sts, Haymarket.

WANTED, a respectable General SERVANT, small family. 345, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Cornstalk Inn, corner of King-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, with good references. Apply Mrs. Way, 263, Pitt-street.

WANTED, good General Servants; competent house and parlour maids disengaged. 309, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply 227, Albion-terrace, Albion-street.

WANTED, an active Girl as General SERVANT. Washing given out. Mrs. James, 41, South Hd. Rd.

WANTED, a respectable Girl as General SERVANT. Mrs. Tootell, London Tavern, South Head Road.

WANTED, a respectable General SERVANT. Mrs. King, Smith's Cottage, Miller's Point.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply 253, Elizabeth-street. References required.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, only three in family. Apply at 58, York-street.

WANTED, for Bondi, a good General SERVANT. Apply, with refs., at Chambers, 128½, Elizabeth-st.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. 110, Phillip-street.

WANTED, a young Woman, as General SERVANT. Mrs. R. Curtis, corner King and Kent streets.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply at 216, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. 237, Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply, after 10, to 294, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT, for Balmain. Between 11 and 12, Mr. Woolnough, 3, Wynyard-st.

WANTED, a smart WAITRESS, and KITCHENMAN. City Restaurant, 8, Market-street West.

WANTED, a smart respectable BARMAID. Three Tuns Tavern, King-street.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID of 16. Address at Baldock's Toy Shop, 432, Crown-st., Surry Hills.

WANTED, a PARLOUR MAID. Apply 177, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, to engage Services of monthly Nurse, experienced and respectable. 167, Kent-street North.

WANTED, LAUNDRESS or good General SERVANT. Apply 68, Upper Hunter-st., this day.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS; also, a Housemaid. 120, Castlereagh-st. S., nr. Redfern.

WANTED, a respectable woman, as Cook and Laundress. Mrs. Rowett's, 1, Carlton-ter., Wynyard-sq.

WANTED, a COOK; also General Servant. Cheshunt House, Cumberland-st. N., Dawes Point.

WANTED, Married COUPLE, without incumbrance—man groom, &c., wife gen. serv. 19, LowerFort-st.

WANTED, Married Couple (without incumbrance), for gentleman's house. M'Mahon, 73, William-st.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT in a small family where another is kept; wages, 12s per week. 145, Macleay-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a good COOK. Apply to Mrs. Towns, Cranbrook, Rose Bay, between the hours of 10 and 2.

WANTED, a WETNURSE. Apply to Dr. M'Kay, Church-hill, between 9 and 10 a.m., or 1 and 2 p.m. this day, Thursday.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS, for the Clarence River. Apply to Mrs. Dawson, 4, Lady Young-terrace, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a MAN that thoroughly understands horses, and to make himself generally useful. Apply before 12 a.m. at 56, York-street.

WANTED, a respectable young Woman, as HOUSE and PARLOURMAID. Apply to Mrs. Robert Johnson, Athelstane, Double Bay.

WANTED, Married MAN, without family, as Gardener and generally useful; comfortable cottage. Also, Cooks, for town, country. Waiting, first-class House and Parlour Maid. Protestant. Mrs. Allan, Newtown.

WANTED, by a Widower, with two children, aged 4 and 6 years respectively, a respectable FEMALE (middle-aged preferred), to attend to the duties of household; liberal salary. Apply immediately, by letter, with references, to Mr. G. T. Aldwell, Telegraph Station, Mudgee.

## APARTMENTS BOARD & RESIDENCE.

AT 2, Rialto-terrace, 29 and 31, Upper William-street South, APARTMENTS are vacant.

A SUITE of APARTMENTS and others vacant. Norfolk House, late Osborne, Wynyard-square.

A COMFORTABLY furnished BEDROOM vacant; use of sitting room, piano, bath, &c., 253, Apsley-terrace, Crown-street, Surry Hills, near South Head Road. Terms moderate.

BOARD, &c., lofty rooms, garden, stable, &c., three balconies, two bathrooms, piano. 108, Victoria-st.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, 121, Castlereagh-street, near Hunter-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for one Gentleman. 28, Wynyard-square. Baths.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, with or without board. Mrs. Stobo, 1, Argyle-terrace, Pitt-street, Redfern.

FURNISHED Apartments to LET; terms moderate. 162, Bourke-street, near William-st., Woolloomooloo.

LARGE Unfurnished BEDROOM, with harbour view, partial Board, wanted by a gentleman. Terms, J. P. L., HERALD Office.

MOUNTAIN AIR.—Apartments now vacant, terms moderate. Mrs. Jackson, Waratah Cottage, Nattai.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE; bath; moderate. 90, Elizabeth-street North.

TO LET, 2 ROOMS, unfurnished. 501, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, a furnished BEDROOM, No. 21 Charlotte-place, next to Dr. Fyffe's.

TO LET, large BEDROOMS, use of sittingroom, in private family. 149, Forbes-street.

TO LET, large balcony ROOM and BEDROOM joining; a beautiful view of the city. Rent very low. 564, Riley-street, near Albion-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, Darlinghurst, in a private family, a large BEDROOM, with use of sittingroom, also bathroom. Apply Mr. Pierce, 77, William-street.

UNFURNISHED Apartment, 323, Bourke-street, between Burton-st. and S. H. Road. No children.

VACANT Bedroom, Sitting Room, with board; no other lodgers; Woollahra, care W. F., 143, Pitt-st.

A SMALL HOUSE or COTTAGE wanted, in or near town, this week. E. F. W., General Post Office.

REQUIRED by a married lady and gentleman (no children), a Partly Furnished SITTING-ROOM, and an Unfurnished BEDROOM, use of kitchen. State terms. Address R. H., Lea, South Head Road.

WANTED, a FURNISHED HOUSE, detached. J. Lawson, 249, George-street, near Jamison-st.

WANTED, a large furnished ROOM, ground floor pref., use of kitchen. State terms to S. T., HERALD.

WANTED, by a widow lady and two daughters, two unfurnished Apartments. A. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, BOARD and Residence, single bedroom, bath, 21s., near King-st. L. H., HERALD Office.

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SYDNEY:—Printed and published by John Fairfax and Sons, at the office of the Sydney Morning Herald, Pitt and Hunter streets, Thursday, March 13, 1873.

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